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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 194 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17 1913. ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	Persia	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja	12500	.....	
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
15th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua	11000	.....	
6th Dec.	Arcadia	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	
20th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta	8000	.....	
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	
31st. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	
28th ,,	Maloja	12500	.....	
7th March.	Persia	8000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya	7000	.....	
4th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua	11000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia	7000	.....	
2nd May	Caledonia	8000	.....	
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	24th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Ch...	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	488	803
Liverpool ..	605	957	412	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	994	....	737

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English Verse by Edward Fitzgerald. Illustrated in Colour and in Line. By Rene Bull	13 2
The Secret Mental Magic. A course of seven lessons. By William Walker Atkinson	2 3
Iron Bridges of Moderate Span. Their Construction and Erection. By Hamilton Weldon Teudred.	1 8
Kitchen Gardening. Showing how to prepare and lay out the ground: The best means of cultivating vegetables and herbs, with cultural directions for their management all the year round—By George M. F. Glenny—Editor of "Glenny's Illustrated Garden Almanack," and author of "Floriculture," etc.	1 8
Materia Medica—for Nurses—compiled by Lavinia L. Dock.	3 1
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Architecture. A treatise on Applied Mechanics, especially adapted to the use of Architects. By E. Wyndham. Tarn, M.A., Author of "The Science of Building," "Practical Geometry for the Architect etc., etc. Illustrated with 125 Diagrams	5 10
Dyes and Dyeing. By Charles E. Pellew	9 3

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BOMBAY.
142

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
KASARA 1195, Th. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 24th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "PUTIALA" 2,998, tons, on Tuesday, 21st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.

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*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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17th October, 1913.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss o Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

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An evolution of the ordinary household Pin.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

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A LADY with previous experience, having MACHINE of her own desires to secure post of a TYPIST apply to No. 91, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0599

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BALLABHDASS, (Diwan Bahadur)
President,
Municipal Committee.

JUBBULPORE,
The 10th October, 1913.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED English speaking NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS, SHUNTERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS. None need apply who have not good references from an Indian railway. Pay according to qualifications. Passage refunded after three months' approved service. Apply with copies of certificates and references to Loco. Superintendent, Insein, Burma.

J. R. PHILLIPS,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Insein, dated 8th October, 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

FOUND.—A pencil SCRIBED CHIT in a SEALED BOTTLE given to the sea has been found. The bottle was thrown into the sea 500 miles from Bombay off the P. and O. S. S. "Arabia" on her record trip. The gentleman by name F. Gordon who signs the chit will please communicate with the undersigned, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
0613 A. G. T.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY. WANTED applications for appointments from 1-12-1913 as COACHING AND GOODS CLERKS in the Traffic Audit Department.

Pay varying from Rs. 20 to 60 p. m. according to qualifications.

Men with experience of Railway Traffic Audit work only need apply.

Applicants should state their age, present rate of pay and salary expected.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
Gwalior Light Railways.

WANTED

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—REQUIRED young LADY ASSISTANTS for Poona, European. Apply.

BADHAM PILE & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

WANTED—An European FOREMAN MOULDER.—Apply OAKES and Co., Ltd., "Beehive" Foundry, Madras.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent MOTOR DRIVER. Good reference. Willing to start on moderate salary. Apply to Motor Driver, care of The "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SURVEYOR and LEVELLER to prepare irrigation projects. Only those experienced need apply to THE STATE ENGINEER, Jamnagar.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Hindu, having thorough rienced Hinder, having thorough knowledge of Foundry Moulding Machine erection or repairing of Machinery or engine, etc. Apply Box 92, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0604

WANTED SURGICAL THEATRE NURSE for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares. Pay Rs. 100 with Board, washing and punkahs. A practical knowledge of Theatre work essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED two Advertisement specialists to draft advertisements in Gujarati and Marathi respectively; only men with sound knowledge of coloquial Gujarati and Marathi need apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box 96, c/o "Bombay Cronicle." 0615

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED ASST., SURGEON. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Applications stating age, caste, experience etc., with testimonials should be submitted to the DIWAN SAHIB, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Railway. None need apply who does not understand Hindi. 0605

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State Motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED, early November, for an up-country station, French or English NURSE-GOVERNESS to look after two babies aged 3 and 1. Also to make herself generally useful in the house. Ayah kept. Apply stating experience, wages, etc., to

CAPT. K.,
c/o. Messrs. King, King & Co.,
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FOR SALE, CHEMISTS BUSINESS of the late W. C. Kidd, Lucknow. A going concern, value about Rs. 30,000. Cash offers favoured. Best business position. Premises on leave. Apply

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Clarke, House,
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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE OR HIRE—Turnout of strong Shigram and Horse complete with Harness.—Apply to ARDESHIR IRANI, Fort Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Perambulator "The Durbar" A. & N. Stores, as new only used 2 months, Rs. 55.—Apply MRS. EDWARDS, Aurungabad.

FOR SALE—A. D. B. 12 bore Hammerless Ejector by Cogswell and Harrison, in good order, Rs. 220.—Apply LT.-COL. SANDERS, S. & T. Corps, Lucknow.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs. 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE, TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, free engine, in perfect condition, Rs. 500.

C. HYLAND,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A carve-shaped English VICTORIA by Offord and Sons of London in excellent condition. Price, Rs. 1,000. Open to reasonable offer. Apply Box 94, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0612

BIOSCOPE OUTFIT FOR SALE—Everything included ready for showing, Rs. 2,000 or offers for quick sale.—Apply ERNEST B. ATHERTON, Hazratgunj, Lucknow.

FOR SALE—Dalai Lama Tibetan Stamps Rs. 4 per set. British Colonials, Foreigns cheap. Approval. References required.—E. SAMNELL 65, Gardner's Lane, Calcutta.

FOR SALE—1 D.B.C.F. under lever 577 Rifle firing 73 grs. cordite, 520 grs. bullet, in wooden box and 20 rounds ammunition, in good condition, Rs. 85—Apply to CAPT. H. MAY, 92nd Battery, R.F.A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE, a turnout Canoe-Shaped English Victoria by Morgan & Co., London, a pair of Walers with Harness, to be sold as a turnout or separately. Apply to W. STEPHENS & SONS, Churni Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—TWO pairs highly electro-plated ENTREE DISHES, oval shape, beaded pattern with detachable handles making 8 dishes, never been used. Rs. 45 per pair or Rs. 80 the lot. Apply Box 95, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0614

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Double Poled Mess Tent, inside measurements 28 ft. by 16 ft. with division curtains and durries, in excellent repair. Price Rs. 500. Open to offers. Carriage paid by goods train within 1,000 miles of Quetta. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Quetta.

FOR SALE—TOURNAMENT POLO PONIES. Property of Capt. Manderson 3rd Horse, on furlough. JANET, Br. W. M. 8 years, up to 12½st., played by owner in tournaments for the last 2 years, very handy and easy to play, Rs. 1,800.

Property of Lt. G. Gray, 3rd. Horse.

2. EPHESTEN, b. cb. m. aged, first class, fast handy pony, and up to 12½ st. Rs. 1,500.

Also AUDACITY, ch. w. m. aged, trained cavalry charger, reached Kadir final this year, Rs. 800.

Apply to Lt. G. GRAY, 3rd. Horse, Meerut.

FOR SALE—Two Gold Medal Hot Water Saddle Boilers 27" by 14" by 14" by 3-8" for Wood fuel with approximate heating capacity for 600 or 700 feet of 4 Inch piping, complete with furnace fittings consisting of fire bars, bearers, dead plate damper, and soot doors. Cost in England £9-18. Brand new. Can be seen at the Public Works Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras, at any time betwee 10-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., Saturdays 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to:—

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent,
Public Works Stores Division.

Madras, 1st October, 1913.

GRAND SALE at CALLIAN MOTEE & Co. commences from 15th OCTOBER, 1913.

Only for 8 days.

Splendid and Rare Bargains for Ladies and Children in all Lines.

CALLIAN MOTEE & CO.,
Opposite G. T. Hospital, near Crawford Market, BOMBAY. 0609

PRIVATE OWNER offers pretty little genuine DE DION BOUTON CAR. Dickey seat at rear. 6 horse power. Beautifully enamelled ivory white. Complete with full set brass lamps, folding hood, pump and kit tools. Tyres excellent. Very up-to-date appearance, runs splendidly. Any trial. Prompt cash Rs. 900. No. 97 "Bombay Chronicle." 0617

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE.—14-16 H.-P. Fiat with Landaulette Body in good running condition (English Body). Rs. 3,500.

15 H.-P. Silent night Daimler, two seater. Rs. 4,000.

50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.

Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
The Palace, Mysore. 0608

470 D. B. Hammerless, H. V. Rifle, by William Evans, in case with all implements and a few rounds. Condition as new, Rs. 750.

One D. B. Magazine 256 Mannlicher in case with few rounds, perfect order, Rs. 120.

Apply to MRS. PHELPS, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at Apollo Bunder facing westerly, 3 bedrooms, drawing and dining, open all sides. E. L. and fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Eruchsha Building, Hornby Row.

MATHERAN, near Echo Point, new Bungalow, SETHNA COTTAGE, furnished, TO BE LET up to 31st December, for Parsis or Europeans only. Apply SETHNA, opposite Wadia's Fire-Temple, Chandanwadi.

TO BE LET BUNGALOW on top of CUMBALLA HILL, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET from the 1st of November, the spacious OFFICE on the second floor now occupied by Messrs. Glazebrook & Co. Electric Light, Fans and reliable lift.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LD.,

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie, fully furnished. Excellent situation, overlooking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET—A GOOD FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on ESPLANADE ROAD, occupied for many years by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving into more desirable premises. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE first floor of ALEXANDRA HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0584

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given that Mr. BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, has, as from the 30th September 1913 resigned as a partner of and from the undersigned Firm of Messrs. B. D. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the Godavri Valley Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., and the Purbhani Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., IN FAVOUR OF Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit, one of the partners in the said Firm and that the said Firm now consists and will consist of Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dhanjibhoy Bomaji Petit and Phirozsha Bomanji Petit.

B. D. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October 1913. 0618

NOTICE.

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—

Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November 1913.

Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089, sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.

Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913

Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.

For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D., Kanara,

Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up-to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.

Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p.m., (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1913, for the purchase of a quantity of old Phosphor Bronze, Copper and Lead.

2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned who will also give any further information that may be required.

3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities, as it may deem fit to any one or more Tenders.

On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.,
C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Ag. Secretary.

Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.	Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr. Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,, Bhopal	,,	21-16
11-4	,, Bina	,,	19-32
13-25	,, Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,, Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,, Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
8-41	,, Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,	,,	8-0
21-30	Dep. Delhi	Arr.	7-35
22- 0	Dep. Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-50
1-4	,, Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3-0	,, Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,, Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,, Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,, Amritsar	,,	21-1
9-33	,, Lahore	,,	20-0
16-5	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.	Stations.		Up H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.	Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr.	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep. Ambala	Arr.	1-50
5-33	Arr.	Dep.	0-40
6-11	Dep. Kalka	Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.	Stations.		Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep. Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.	Arr.	15-20
16-20	Dep. Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,, Cawnpore	,,	11-8
20- 0	Arr. Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.

DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS } EQUINE HERO.

Two fine thrilling Dramas.

Also Every Night from 8-15, to 9-30, only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**

Do not Miss this Chance.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.*

300

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims against NAWAB ZADA NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN are requested to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, for Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullah Khan, at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1913, with a view to a possible settlement thereof.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1913.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mumtaz Jeham Begum.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL INDIVIDUALS and FIRMS dealing in Piece-goods with the Members of this Association that the AGREEMENT, dated the 7th August, 1913, regarding UMPIRES has come into force, on and from the 15th inst., the terms of which shall apply to all the disputes which are to be dealt with on and from the said date.

The Agreement, the lists of Surveyors and Umpires can be seen at the office of the Association.

JAVERCHAND KALLIANJI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 61st DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 60 (sixty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913 has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 3rd November, 1913, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Their Attorneys.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 111 of 1912.

BHAIDAS THAKORDAS and another ..... Plaintiffs.

HANMANBUX HARMUKHRAI ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1913, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1913, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.):—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant and all the title and interest of the Plaintiffs in such right, title and interest of the Defendant-in.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and seventy-two Square Yards, being a portion of the larger piece of pension and tax land formerly computed to contain one thousand six hundred and eighty Square and eighty-ninths of another Square Yard, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two Square Yards, for which the annual ground rent charged by the Government is Rupees six and annas eleven but found by recent survey to contain one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 274, New No. 1905, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 14901, together with the dwelling house and four shops fronting Kalbadevi Road with four dwelling rooms above such shops, godown, privies and outbuildings and erection on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 265, 267, 269 and 271 and Street Nos. 462, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, and 469, and which piece of land is bounded on the East partly by the house in possession of Vinayek Purshram Bivalker and partly by the property of Bapu Baji Bhat Shenpday, on the West partly by the said Kalbadevi Road, and partly by the premises formerly belonging to Damoder Luxmidas but now to Harnandrai Khetsidas, on the North by the property formerly belonging to the said Vinayek Purshram Bivalker and now to Govindram Dwarkadas, Anandji Walji and Ludha Kallian, and the south partly by the premises formerly belonging to the said Damoder Lumidas but intended to be conveyed to the said Harnandrai Khetsidas and partly by the property of Kashinath Josey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minecheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1913.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: (Pictures only): 10

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
Is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste,
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT ?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us,
and this week is their last

ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS,
What more could be desired ?.

YOUR Present, Past & Future Foretold, Secrets Revealed, Thefts, Murders, Witch—Craft, of any description revealed to you. Negotiations or Correspondence to be strictly Private & Confidential. Charges according to state of affairs From Rs. 100 & upwards or half refunded. Astrologer and Scientific Palmist from South Africa.

Box No. 93 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
0610

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHUMAJI MANAJI SHROFF has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore claiming to have any right title of interest thereto either by way of Sale, Mortgage, lease charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, at their office at 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims ((if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

(1) All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the 8th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4109 New No. 10699 Old Survey No. 3668 and New Survey No. 6296 and Assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1,761 Street Nos. 148-150 and bounded as follows: on the East by the house of Narsoo Bhimaji on the West by the house of Lingoo Kamatee on the North by the public passage and on the South by the 8th Kamatipura St.

(2) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 7th and 8th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue—under Old Nos. 4107-4108 New No. 10696-10698 Old Survey Nos. 43,667 and 5/3667 New Survey Nos. 6295 and 6296 and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 1636 and 1762 and Street Nos. 129-152 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property of Kamati Nursoo Kamajee on the West by the property of Rajanna Narpaya Camatee on the North by the 7th Kamatipura Street, and on the South by the 6th Kamatipura Street. Both the aforesaid properties together admeasure 402 sq. yds. made up of 157-4-9 and 244-4-9 sq. yds. as delineated in the new plans of the properties in possession of the vendor.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1913.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.
0611 Purchaser's Attorneys.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

:o:

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, *PARSI BAZAR STREET.* BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

October 16th

S. S. Clan Fraser	Mason	Madras.
S. S. Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste etc.
S. S. Dumra	Fill	Busreh via Karachi.
S. S. Firenze	Merlo	Genla etc.
S. S. Dargai	Dunovan	Hull.
S. S. Ranee	Benson	Java.
S. S. Aleppo	Goves	Hull via Karachi.
S. S. Pundua	Handcock	Zanzibar etc.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer	Marienbad	for	Trieste etc.
teamer	Castalia	for	Liverpool etc.

S. S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed on Thursday for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dargai:—The steamer Dargai, 2,279 tons, Captain F. Dunovan, sailed on Thursday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ranee:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. H. Benson, sailed on Thursday for Java, in Ballast.

S. S. Aleppo:—The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain G. H. Goves, sailed on Thursday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

THURSDAY October 16th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
A	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
B.	Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co
C.	R. Carnfels	Englage	W. & A. G. & Co.
D.	& E City of Bombay	ray	K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkdne	Gibson	F. & Co
G.	Kanster	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
K.	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	T. M. & Co
M.	Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
O.	Highland	Monarch Scot	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Watchfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Castalia	Mitchell W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Baron Innerdele	Solister J. Y. & Co
7.	Volumnia	Plouugh T. M. & Co
8.	Rysbergen	Bergar M. M. & Co
9.	Marienbad	sedanz A. S. & Co
10 & 11	Chaknata	M. M. & Co
12 &13	Persia	Bradshaw P. & O. S. N. Co
15.	Luzon Maru	Sukawa O. S. K.
16	Alfeld	Niemann K. N. & Co.

M. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	B. & S. N. & Co
Bahrein	Grant	Steamer
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	& Co.
aron Fairly	Foley	& Co.
Bechvana	Buckley	M. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. G. & Co
Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co.
Hoselinse	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salveson	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co.
Kamakwa Maru	Hort	N. Y. Co.
Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co.
Obra	Fenwok	M. M. & Co.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christansen	Bombay & Co.
Praisdent	Schults	A. S. Co
Putiala	amber	M. M. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
Strathgarry	rant	W. & A. G. & Co
Szillah	Nanscawlas	T. M. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 17.

1007. *Parade.*—"D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6 P.M.

1008. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

1009. *Viceroy's Competition.*—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 19th Instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M.

1110. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a Bugle practice on Tuesday the 21st instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. P.M.

1111. *Leave.*—No. 6972 Lce. Sergt. J. E. P. Curry, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 1st November 1913 to 31st January 1914.

1112. *Resignation.*—No. 2567 Vol. J. McCann, "G" Coy., having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 P. M. Programme will be published shortly.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at Nirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in West Central India and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to Malabar Dry weather is likely except possibly in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-GULF						
Bushire	86.8	72.5	78	0.00		—0.01
Do. (2nd)	93.3	78.3	61	0.00		—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..		
Muskat	..	..	..	..		
Do. (2nd)	96.3	80.1	81	0.00		—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	66.0	43	10.28		+5.55
Rawalpindi	90.4	53.1	63	24.73		2.96
Lahore	95.4	56.2	54	18.09		+2.87
Sirsa	94.8	58.0	48	17.84		+6.60
Ambala	92.5	55.0	58	28.21		+4.61
Delhi	93.0	68.3	36	13.66		—0.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.6		46	7.39		—1739
Mainpuri	95.8	6	41	10.66		—13.54
Jhansi	95.1		39	9.64		—25.46
Cawnpore	93.6	66.5	57	18.82		—14.43
Allahabad	91.1	67.5	37	22.36		—13.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	61.8	42	3.31		×1.05
Karachi	87.0	73.5	82	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	93.6	65.2	59	11.16		—7.79
Jaipur	95.2	62.1	25	12.71		—9.10
Kotah	95.6	69.6	26	15.62		—10.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	70.5	80	38.37		25.03
Dwarka	88.3	80.7	73	17.35		+3.66
Veraval	89.1	73.3	76	24.55		+7.49
Rajkot	97.0	66.4	80	28.56		+5.80
Bhavnagar Para.	99.0	66.8	64	35.95		+16.13
Surat	96.0	69.1	81	37.64		—2.22
Ahmedabad	98.6	69.7	88	35.61		×6.74
Deesa	97.3	60.9	74	35.15		+11.09
Neemuch	92.9	60.6	32	23.80		—3.35
Indore	91.1	57.1	39	36.48		+5.67
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	56.8	55	30.39		—21.01
Saugor	91.3	59.6	59	22.92		—20.00
Hoshengabad	92.1	52.4	53	35.31		—9.96
Khandwa	94.7	61.1	47	38.15		+10.25
Akola	95.7	59.5	33	26.79		—2.57
Amtooti	92.8	62.3	38	35.01		+4.83
Nagpur	92.6	66.8	35	43.55		—0.98
Chanda	90.5	68.5	53	52.29		3.78
Raipur	90.7	70.6	63	36.03		—9.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	76.4	84	70.96		—1.24
Ratnagiri	86.8	74.0	81	71.76		—26.17
Mormugao	86.0	77.2	95	94.81		7.00
Karwar	84.2	77.0	95	99.95		—14.91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD						
Malegaon	97.4	59.1	52	15.10		—5.02
Ahmednagar	88.1	59.5	72	22.60		×3.59
Poona	90.0	58.3	78	25.42		2.90
Sholapur	92.2	66.6	52	13.00		—11.09
Bijapur	94.7	70.3	51	?		?
Belgaum	84.3	65.5	90	37.02		—4.17
Aurangabad	91.4	61.5	34	21.94		—3.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	62.7	50	38.55		×1.51
Hyderabad	89.8	63.2	39	16.28		—9.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	74.3	81	0.01	104.74	—7.91
Calicut	83.8	76.6	93	0.14	96.74	×2.65
Cochin	85.2	74.3	85	0.25	79.36	×0.29
Colombo	85.5	77.0	80	..	18.36	—8.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	76.2	67	..	30.51	+3.74
Bellary	90.0	69.8	69	..	11.96	—1.09
Guddapah	89.5	78.6	81	..	18.59	—3.77
Madras	92.5	78.2	80	..	14.59	—5.76
Bangalore	82.8	66.8	90	..	19.04	—4.54
Coimbator	83.9	71.3	85	..	6.56	—2.15
Trichinopoly	92.6	75.8	79	..	10.61	—4.66
Negapatam	91.7	77.7	79	..	14.15	+0.19

The case against Mr. H. De Castleberg, on a charge of cheating the Jaghirdar of Arni, was dismissed on the 16th instant by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, and the accused was discharged. Another case of alleged cheating was then withdrawn by the police.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The storm was yesterday near Chaibassa, and now over Bengal. It has again caused moderate to heavy rain in north-east India, chiefly Assam and north Bengal. The reference to the storm near Victoria Point yesterday was based on inaccurate information. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma, Malabar; local in Chota Nagpur. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts:—Victoria Point, four inches; Mergui one; Tavoy and Moulmein two; Sibsagar one; Tezpur four; Gauhati and Shillong three; Dhubi five; Cherrapunji ten; Jessore, Burdwan, and Jalpalguri one; Behrampore and Dinajpur three; Mymensingh four; Bogra five; Hazaribagh and Patna one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 15th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.

Temperature of Air	degrees	83.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	degrees	75.8
Dew Point	"	72.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88.0
Minimum do. do.	degrees	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,E,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	113
Fall of Rain	inches	0.00
Total fall during month	"	2.35
Do. do. year	"	70.96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th October.		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th October 1913 was 30.077 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on sill ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Fri.	17	m 0	14	28	1
Satur.	18	m. 11	59	28	9
		0	46	28	0
Sun.	19	m 0	27 a	26	5
		1	20	27	8
Mon.	20	m 1	57 a	25	10
		1	58	27	2
Tues.	21	m 2	31 a	25	3
		2	45	26	7
Wednes.	22	m 3	14 a	24	7
		3	46	26	0
		3	19 a	23	11

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Fri.	17	m 6	1	18	6
		6	38 a	15	8
Satur.	18	m 6	33	19	0
		6	30 a	15	9
Sun.	19	m 7	6	19	8
		6	59 a	16	1
Mon.	20	m. 7	41	20	5
		7	33 a	16	7
Tues.	21	m 8	22	21	1
		8	16 a	17	4
Wednes.	22	m 9	38	21	7
		9	21 a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17. (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m
18. (Satur.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m
19. (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m
20. (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 13m
21. (Tues)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m
22. (Wednes.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	15th	1h	36.9m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	"	30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 16.

247. *Defence Light Manning.*—The R.R. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 21st instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

243. *Gun Drill.*—1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

There will be a general meeting of No. 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis, Lieut R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The second Spoon shoot of the Season will be held at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next 19th instant. Distances 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 A.M. and Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Oct. 15.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000

Rs. 15,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta at
Rs. 2,50,000 " " to Bombay. } Rs. 21,60,000
Rs. 3,90,000 " " to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at " (Min. Rate) Received above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-1-16 " " 2% that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09

Telegraph transfers—
Rs. 77,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta at
Rs. 16, 10,000 " " to Bombay. } Rs. 93,30,000
Rs. 5,00,000 " " to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min Rate) Received % above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-1-32 " " 2% that rate

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.12 in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,20,00,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,20,00,000
Extra Allotments.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15

Consols 2½ %	72 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.29
Rentes 3 %	87¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	23 1-4
" 2 months hence	23 1-8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying order.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 5-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 mist	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 13-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-8
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 16.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to-day. The market opened at Rs. 95-2-6 and after a few fluctuations closed at Rs. 95-3 (buyers). A fair amount of business was done to-day.

Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-4 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood weak to-day and under selling pressure the rates underwent a sharp drop. Though the prices of several shares have considerably declined, yet there is a general opinion that, looking to the stringency in the money market, the present rates are expected to have a greater set-back.

Fazulbhai Mill shares opened at Rs. 530, and gradually declined to Rs. 512-8, but closed at Rs. 517-8.

Davinds changed hands at prices varying from Rs. 508-12 to Rs. 520 for Mahurat.

Swadeshis declined to Rs. 1,450 x.d., Centrals to Rs. 1,900, Standards to Rs. 1,330 and Madhavjis to Rs. 1,245 for Mahurat.

New Great Eastern Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 215, and Swans at Rs. 270.

Finlays declined to Rs. 310.

Petits closed at Rs. 3,045.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 65-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 84 and Deferred to Rs. 100.

There was no doing in Press shares to-day.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 188.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Although the usual weekly memorandum issued by the Bank of Bengal shows an increase in the cash balance at the head office, further decreases have taken place at branches and the percentage works out at 32.53, as against 35.69 last week and 34.13 the week before.

The rate of interest on demand loans still remains at 6 per cent.

Government paper was done to-day at Rs. 95 and Rs. 94-15, and for small at Rs. 95-4 and Rs. 95-3.

Telegraphic transfers were quoted at 1s. 4 3/32d., bank on demand at 1s. 4 1/8d., documents attached bills at 1s. 4 13/32d. for three months, and 1s. 4 19/32d. for six months.

Buying rates are firm, and upon the resumption of business after the holidays good business was done in bills, remittances being, however, somewhat neglected.

The rooms of the Share-Brokers' Association re-opened after ten days' respite, and, as the position of the coal market is extremely strong, there were corresponding signs of strength in the coal share department, some substantial transactions being recorded at enhanced values.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	73,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier. Fair demand.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry

Mid. American	7336 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·05 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. 12·73 (As known in Liverpool at closing time Mar. 12·78).
New York Official noon call Jan. 12·73 Mar. 12. 78.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·94 Mar. 13·02

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·03	6·96
N. D.	6·95	6·87
D. J.	6·95	6·86
J. F	6·95	6·86
F. M	6 95	6·86
M. A.	6·95	6·86
A. M	6·95	6 86
M. J.	6 95	6·84
J. A.	6·90	6·81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
O. N.	6·96	7·06
N. D.	6·87	6·97
D. J.	6·86	6·96
J. F.	6 86	6·96
F. M.	6 86	6·96
M. A.	6 86	6·96
A. M.	6 86	6 96
M. J.	6 86	6 96
J. J.	6·84	6·9

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	75,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

Futures at New York Jan. 12·70. Previous closing price 12·70.
Futures at New York Mar. 12.85. Previous closing price. 12·76.

Advanced on Bullish Private crop Reports and on Bull support and Short covering

Spot Cotton at New York 13.50.	Previous price 13·50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.·4.	Previous price 13·3-8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·07.	Previous price 13.93.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·15.	Previous price 13.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	61¾

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 16.

The American markets are 10 to 14 points higher to-day, and as the saying goes "As goes America so goes the world" so locally also we are Rs. ¾ better than the previous day's opening quotations. Shippers for Japan and Europe bought moderately Oomras and Bengals. Local mills still follow a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

The spinning world will surely absorb every bale of this crop at 12.75 cents. but the question is whether they will get all they want at this price; whatever may be the size of the crop this is certain that a larger percentage of this crop than usual is much below the grade generally contracted for. Speculators might soon repeat their performance as they approach the average frost date which is the 28th of October.

The month of October is well-known to bear a heavy pressure of cotton upon the market with insufficient demand and too much cotton; so much so that crop estimates or guesses are for a bigger crop than the actual. This we mention here as it is suggestive of a possible analogy.

The following are to-days quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H G Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252	..	25-1-14
H G Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	262	..	..	Ready Now Crop
Do.	257	..	..	25-1-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind, Punjab (Railway terms)	261	..	..	Do.
M G. Khandeish	231	..	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	319	..	..	do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	317	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	312	..	..	do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	308	..	..	do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	300	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	303	..	..	do.
M. G. Barsee. Purhani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	330	..	318	25-3-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	281	..	..	25-1-13
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	295	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	285	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	290	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	297	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

COTTON AD TIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON Oct. 15.

Good Bengal M.G.	511-16d.
F. G. " "	513-16d.
Fine " "	515-16d.
Good Bliownuggur	63-16d.
F. G. " "	65-16d.
Fine " "	67-16d.
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	67-16d.
Good Omra M. G.	6¾d.
F. G. " "	6¾d.
Fine " "	6¾d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6¾d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6¾d.
Good Broach	6 9-16d.
F. G. " "	625-32d.
Fine " "	67-32d.
Stock of Cotton in London	
Good Khandesh	6¼
F. G. " "	6¼

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 15.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £71¼; Copper Braziers £87; Yellow Metal 7¾.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13; value.

Arrivals.—Adaristurm.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers; Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers Easier. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 45; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; done Easier. Calcutta Linseed 45-3; Oct.-Nov.; London, nominal, quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal, dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; sellers, Easier.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa Fé—62lbs. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers dull. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 35½; Feb.-March; sellers dull.

Australian.—South Australian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 15, sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 12-4½; nominal Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 %, 9-9½; sellers October; Irregular but closed quieter. 10-1½; sellers May; E.A.R. & Similkr Crystals C. & F. India 14; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady higher prices asked. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-0½; October; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; October value. Java Sugar unchanged quiet but firm.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 36-3; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37-0; General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; Oct. Nov.; Hamburg sellers Easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-16; Oct.-Nov. Hull nearest value quiet.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of September.

	TO CALCUTTA.	TO RANGOON.
Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards.)		
Bleached & White	16,400,000	3,300,000
Unbleached & Grey	84,200,000	1,200,000
Dyed and Colored	8,300,000	2,800,000 "
Printed	7,400,000	2,500,000 "
Twish and Yarns (in lbs.)		
Dyed and Bleached	250,000	170,000 "
Unbleached & Grey	500,000	" lbs.
Total Shipment of Salt	8,000	

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.)	To Madras.	To Bombay	To Karachi
Bleached & White	4,000,000	12,900,000	15,100,000
Unbleached & Grey	10,800,000	21,300,000	2,400,000
Dyed and Colored	1,600,000	12,200,000	4,300,000
Printed	3,200,000	16,000,000	8,400,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)			
Dyed and Bleached	410,000	310,000	60,000
Unbleached & Grey	240,000	500,000	20,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			B.
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,650
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	65-
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,73
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1651
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN TRADE.

SHIPMENTS OF THE CEREAL YEAR.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The annals of the freight market, says "The Times," have seldom had so bright a chapter added to them as that which August 31 saw completed. It has not been a glorious year, as in seasons that were also campaigns, when the British flag has kept the sea against armed enemies, the White Ensign protecting the Red. It has not been a year of "record" pronts, as when great national exigencies compel produce to be hurried forward and a man may charge almost what he likes so long as he can definitely promise delivery at a nxed date. But it has been a year of sustained good business all through, from the great vessels chartered to bring six or seven thousand tons of wheat or maize direct from the growing country to the consuming one down to the multitude of small and tramp steamers which have been in steady requisition, making perhaps four voyages out and home within the year and paying to the venturers a clear 5 per cent. not per annum but the voyage.

Great Britain, one is pleased to note, has had a spading in not the lion's share in this lucrative and sterling business. More grain has been moved about the world in the international grain trade than in any previous season, and British ships have been transporting it at no inadequate terms. This vast international business of provisionment has still more than a touch of romance about it and is calculated to strike more than a spark of national pride. If on a Sunday morning in the unique harbour of Falmouth, where great four-masted ships lie at anchor seemingly within a few yards of the wooded hills, if on such a morning we see the flags and pennons of half a dozen foreign Powers gaily displayed and realize that they are mostly bringing corn and nitrates, oilseeds and flour, from oversea for English use, we are apt to ask why England cannot do her own carrying trade, and what is our need of Frenchmen and Germans and Italians and Norwegians and Swedes. But we are calmed a little when we notice that these gay and varied colours are not on the great four-masters, and we hardly need the boatman to remind us that any one of the latter carries as much produce as the whole of the six vessels which are flying foreign flags. The big ships are the British ships. And when in turn it is ours to visit foreign ports from the Tagus to the Elbe, it is also ours to salute in all their waters the Union Jack. Only in the Mediterranean is the Red Ensign a rarity so far as the grain trade is concerned. The business between the exporting Levant and Black Sea, the importing South of France and Italy and East of Spain, is done, 90 per cent. of it, by the smaller vessels of the Mediterranean countries.

We have noted that the total trade done in corn and flour, oilseed, pulse, and the like has been a record, but of course it has not been so for every staple. Wheat, maize, linseed, in general, have been a colossal business, but the great trade in Argentine oats has had for set-off the smaller sales by Russia, and the big business done in Russian barley has had for counterpoise the paralysis of trade at Bourgas, Salonika, the Sea of Marmora ports, and Smyrna. The Far East has sent us less than usual, especially of soy beans, and regions which have been poor shippers all round are New Zealand, Chile, South and East Africa, and, for obvious reasons, South-Eastern Europe.

WHEAT.

Cables link up the world in a wonderful manner, and it must also be said that statisticians have of recent years managed to apply "jumping powder" to the officials of various countries. We now know by mid-September practically all the particulars needed for appreciating the trade of the shipping period ended August 31. In the wheat trade an addition of 10 per cent. will be found to cover with quite sufficient accuracy all flour and wheat returns not as yet available (or never likely to be available, as from such exporters as Morocco, Persia, and Turkey). The following figures will show that North America made special efforts at early shipment of the new crop, that South America gets her January harvest down to the seaboard principally in March and April, that Russian exporters avoid as far as may be the period from December 1 to April 30, that Indian new crop does not get into motion much before June, and that the bulk of Australian business in wheat is done between February 1, and May 31:—

Qr.= 480th	North America.	South America.	Russia.	India.	Aui.
Sep1912	1.483.000	449.000	1.078.000	871.000	735.000
Oct., „	1.977.000	342.000	1.820.000	650.000	125.000
Nov. „	2.548.000	675.000	2.480.000	701.000	150.000
Dec. „	2.114.000	213.000	981.000	411.000	44.000
Jan.1913	2.120.000	659.000	525.000	249.000	380.000
Feb., „	1.219.000	2.075.000	700.000	267.000	820.000
March „	1.322.000	3.500.000	643.000	197.000	900.000
April „	1.288.000	3.342.000	571.000	167.000	649.000
May. „	1.955.000	1.795.000	1.251.000	645.000	628.000
June. „	2.430.000	812.000	1.155.000	1.218.000	480.000
July. „	1.519.000	330.000	718.000	1.258.000	237.000
Aug. „	3.269 000	322.000	971.000	878.000	245.000
Total ..	23,254,000	14,514,000	13,063,000	7,610,000	31,000

BARLEY.

We have seen that of wheat 63,482,000qr. were shipped "by all ports, to all ports" as recorded, and that 10 per cent. addition as described will give us a total of 69,830,200qr. —a very high total indeed. With respect to barley, we shall find in effect very much the same practical statistical basis. If we add 10 per cent. to the total shipments of Russia, India, and North America we shall not be much out. The present figures may be a little prejudiced by the very small shipments of war-stricken Turkey and her old dependencies. Russia will be seen to have been the Colossus bestriding the world of this trade, yet, as the Northern Empire ships only feeding grade, any grower who gets his standard of production up to a 416lb. sample, let alone 448lb. or full "malsters' weight," can afford to ignore a month when Russia ships 2,817,000qr. (as in December) as completely as when the figure drops towards half a million (as in April). Despite all the railway facilities to ice-free ports in the south, it will be observed with interest how Russian exports are still dominated by the weather. American and Indian shipments present to special features. Persia has shipped a small quantity of useful feeding barley. Any Anatolian steeping or brewing barley that has been exportable, despite the war troubles, has been welcomed on its arrival at a British port.

(Qr.—400lb.).	N. America.	Russia	India.
September, 1912	51,000	2,064,000	140,000
October, „ ...	121,000	2,590,000	120,000
November, „ ...	213,000	2,817,000	240,000
December, „ ...	312,000	848,000	183,000
January, 1913	442,000	852,000	89,000
February, „ ...	484,000	1,040,000	29,000
March, „ ...	417,000	508,000	136,000
April, „ ...	295,000	700,000	12,000
May, „ ...	247,000	1,392,000	12,000
June, „ ...	219,000	1,075,000	189,000
May, „ ...	247,000	1,392,000	60,000
August, „ ...	252,000	1,782,000	234,000
... .			
Total.....	3,255,000	17,081,000	1,672,000

OATS.

Here we have had 22,008,000qr. of barley exported by three chief growers, and, adding 10 per cent. for all others, we have 24,208,800qr. set in motion, a higher total than usual, but not, as with wheat, a record. Oats have been shipped by three leading Powers to the extent of 17,036,000qr.; adding 10 per cent. we have 18,739,600qr. for the world trade. It is, like that in barley, large; like that in barley also it is not by any means the largest business recorded for a cereal year.

(Qr.=3 2lb.)	North America.	South America.	Russat.
September, 1912..	441,000	253,000	215,000
October, „	942,000	118,000	655,000
November „	884,000	140,000	1,691,000
December, „	725,000	71,000	703,000
January, 1913	244,000	735,000	752,000
February, „	359,000	1,342,000	510,000
March, „	112,000	1,718,000	261,000
April „	85,000	843,000	140,000
May, „	249,000	853,000	401,000
June, „	307,000	379,000	169,000
July, „	262,000	260,000	151,000
August, „	172,000	147,000	347,000
..			
Total.....	4,782,000	6,859,000	5,395,000

MAIZE.

South America has largely controlled the maize trade of 1912-13, but the United States have shipped an appreciable quantity, and Russia, as the chief source of high quality supply—round corn—has never been hustled by the other two shippers. The minor exporters in this branch of trade cannot be credited as a rule with more than 5 per cent. of what the three Great Powers ship, so that to their total of 33,477,000qr. we shall not need to add more than 1,673,850qqr. It should be stated that now and again a big surplus in Rumania has been known to disturb this equation, but no such event has need to be chronicled. Producers which were expected to increase their exports but have proved disappointing in the extent of their shipments are East Africa, South Africa, Burma, and Mexico. The Argentine maize-growers produce a deep yellow grain, called in the trade yellow *par excellence*. North American is yellowish, but is commonly sold as "flat," as it inclines much less to roundness than the other kinds. A great feature of the year is the sustained and large Continental demand for Indian corn. We know as yet singularly little as to the distribution of the maize imported by Continental countries, but in Italy and Spain it is used largely—too largely, some say—for human food. Its price, seldom less than a shilling per central below that of wheat, recommends it to a frugal people.

(Qr.=480lb.)	North America.	South America.	Russia.
September, 1912	15,000	2,304,000	134,000
October, „	17,000	2,859,000	159,000
November „	14,000	3,415,000	112,000
December, „	119,000	1,960,000	37,000
January, 1913	832,000	1,349,000	19,000
February, „	1,247,000	654,000	59,000
March, „	1,731,000	704,000	106,000
April, „	1,023,000	531,000	120,000
May, „	403,000	2,207,000	224,000
June, „	59,000	2,828,000	202,000
July. „	21,000	3,004,000	200,000
August, „	6,000	3,900,000	306,000
Total.....	5,487,000	26,315,000	1,678,000

LINSEED.

The abundance of linseed during the past 12 months has been the cause of an abnormally busy trade. We are not yet within sight of a time when there can be a small demand for linseed—that is to say, at any price under 50s. per quarter. The South American shipments have exceeded the average in four months very markedly, and in March were astonishingly heavy. The 10 per cent. of unspecialized shipments which is the current estimate includes an unusually large percentage of Canadian and American, but less than usual from Morocco and nothing from South-eastern Europe.

Qr.=410lb.)		South America.	India.
September,	1912	107,000	154,000
October,	„	149,000	150,000
November,	„	221,000	103.000
December,	„	100,000	67,000
January,	1913	266,000	40,000
February,	„	540,000	41,000
March,	„	1,128,000	58,000
April,	„	554,000	89,000
May,	„	966,000	239,000
June,	„	391,000	232,000
July,	„	195,000	279,000
August,	„	355,000	329,000
Total		4,972,000	1,781,000

Cottonseed has arrived in moderate quantity from Egypt and India, but the total receipts have not been liberal and prices have been higher than usual.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following is the general summary of the district Season reports for the week ending 14th October:—

There was slight to good rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper except Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The rain was useful, but more is still needed especially in parts of the Deccan and Belgam. The standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts of Sind, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur; they were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops was generally in progress. Rabi sowing was going on in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. The public health was generally good. Prices though high are almost stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	15 to 40
Gujarat	14 to 25
Konkan	27 to 31
Deccan	8 to 45
Karnatak	32 to 44

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD TIMBER AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Esmail Haji Abba Halai Memon an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction TIHS DAY FRIDAY the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of the above Insolvent at Ghoghari Moholla, near Pydhonie a large quantity of assorted size and quality timber used in buildings.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as cupboards, chairs, teapoys, dressing, washnand and writing tables, chest of drawrs, phonographs, safes, &c.

At 3-330 p.m.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 192 of 1913 (Rahimtoolah vs. Habib Dowood)

Blackwood double almirah Wardrobe in 3 parts, cupboards, chair, table, safes, iron, cots, sofas, easy chair, teapoy, clocks, brass and copper pots, glass and crockeryware, lamps and other petty articles (safes to be sold by 3 p.m.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rai Bahadur Shri Kissondas Narondass an Insolvent such as Mehta boxes, pillows, copying press on stand clock, 6 light chandellers, cupboards, iron safe, brass and copper pots, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned:

1 lot brass, copper, aluminum, and German silver, &c., pots to be sold on small lots.

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rai Bahadur Shri Kishendas Narondas an Insolvent.

1 Rubbertyred Victoria.
1 Punchkalian horse.

By order of the concerned.

1 Light Rubbertyred Victoria.
1 Light Rubbertyred Brougham.
At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's Cycles by different makers. ket.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentions pearls on WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1 String	Pearls	17	Chows	30¼.
1	„	19	„	27 13/16
1	„	20	„	27 /
1	„	21	„	24 13/16
1	„	21	„	23¼
1	„	21	„	21¼
1	„	22	„	21 3/8
1	„	22	„	21
1	„	23	„	20 3/8
1	„	23	„	18 7/8
2	„	48	„	36 7/8
1	„	24	„	18¼
2	„	50	„	34 5/8
4	„	112	„	60 3/8
2	„	56	„	30
4	„	116	„	57½
2	„	60	„	27½
3	„	96	„	39¾
6	„	204	„	78¼
3	„	102	„	36
7	„	245	„	79¾

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY ETC OF A THREAD AND TWINE FACTORY AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in suit No. 192 of 1913, (Rahimtoolla vs. Habib Dawood) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla on THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following such as wooden and iron chukkers, Bobbin coiling machines, machine for twines, hand cart rope spindles, lot of scrap Iron, bobbins, coloured yarn, twines, empty casks and furniture such as pieces of Dinning Tables, Writing Desk, Mehta boxes, chairs, gadlas and pillows, office clock, scale with Iron weights lamps etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent required at the time of rate.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF AN INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Essa an adjudged Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at Ghoghari Moholla, Pydhonie on SATURDAY the 1st of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—A piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tonements, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon SITUATE, LYING, and being on the Western side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pythonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and new survey No. 1084 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 15 and standing on the name of Wooner Essa Ghoghari since deceased, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhohie Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of the saw Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghari and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house build and standing therein, situate lying and being on the west side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855 and new survey No. 1085 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 3/7 square yards and bounded on the East by the saw Ghoghari Moholla on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the house of Peera Ghoghari Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house of Mosa Essa.

Both which properties are formed into one for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co. attorneys for the Official Assignee foresaid at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PHOPHATWADI ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHULESWAR ROAD.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 479 of 1912.

Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Buldeoram Rudram and others .....Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by a consent decree in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 7th day of November; 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the shed or tenements standing thereon, situate at the Oart known as Phophatwadi on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road and admeasuring 160 square yards or three abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 549 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5165 and Street No. 7 and as bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the West portion of the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road belonging to the said Oart, and Bhop's house on the west by the wall of the house and Sweeper's passage on the South by the Sweeper's passage on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth but now belonging to Mr. Narayan Gujar Seth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavaiya and Nagindas attorneys for the said receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the UNDERSIGNED.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET MANDVI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an Insolvent and with the consent of the first mortgagee Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Sumtook and the second mortgagee Mr. Norrbhoy Esmailjee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of November 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting Khoja Street without the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty five and three ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old Nos. 434, 434, 2921, New No 7705 Old Survey Nos. 869, 870 871 and New Survey No. 4327 and bounded on the East by the said Khoja Street, on the West by a sweepers passage on the North by the property of Haroon Suleman and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Alibhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by The Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7306 and street Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said official Assignee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & C.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1913.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins).	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

906—3½

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge, Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY FRIDAY the 17th inst., sell by public Auction, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, the Building Materials of the following:—

1 B.	Three floors	Building	No. 96
1 A.	Two	do.	No. 98, 100, 102 and 104
1 C.	do.	do.	No. 106-109
1 D.	do.	do.	No. 8.
1 E.	do.	do.	No. 17
1 F.	Four	do.	No. 10-11
1 F.	Two	do.	No. 12.

The above buildings are now on view. A deposit of 40 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels planquin office Shigram by Pestomji Byramji Press in good order.

1 pair of blauck colour Pegu ponies, both go in single and double harness.

1 punch cullian Australian cob., goes well in harness.

On account of the English shippers—

1 English-built victoria, very light suitable for a single horse.

1 English-built C. Spring miniature barouche, suitable for a single horse, both can be seen now at Messrs. Vatcha and Bros' Factory, Girgaum.

ON TUESDAY the 2st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Merrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Omrigar Building opposite the Crawford Market, the stock intrade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of valuable fancy goods such as toys, dolls, cutlery, razors, imitation Jewellery, fancy clocks, time pieces, table ornaments, fancy small and large size figures, lamps, electric hand lanterns, large and small glass door show cases, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUEABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate at Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following 4 plots in one lot on the premises for a period of 999 years:—

Plots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 78 in one whole lot admeasuring about 1,660 square yards:—This is a most excellent choice plot abutting on the Null Bazar market line, situate on the Sandhurst Road Estate (East), having frontages of about 153 feet on Koja Street, of about 134 feet on Sandhurst Road and about 49 feet on Duncan Road, most centrally situated in the enormous traffic part of the city.

The above plot is most suitable for a cloth, vegetable or any other miscellaneous market.

Shops will be allowed on this plot and nahanies will also be allowed near the room.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of drawing room suites, cupboards, almyrahs, book cases. Chesterfield sofas, dining table, dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs. verandah benches, easy chairs, crockery and plateware, electric goods, electric fans, electric chandliers of one, two, to twelve lights, figures with pedestals, terracotta and ventian figures, pictures, lamps, one 8 h.-p. single cylinder motor car, large and small velvet and Brussels carpet. etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forest Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,028	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	18	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand. Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood,

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back, side board, and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, Perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps old China and Japanse vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dessing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Josts fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of the Honorable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor I.C.S., and others.

The property of another gentleman, one 12 H. P. 4 cylinder 4 seated Humber Car with Torpedo Body recently overhauled Boseh magneto, white and Poppe carboretor fitted with hood, screen, lamps tools, etc., a most useful car for knock about work one canoe shape rubber tyred Victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition. Also on the same day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) a valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crottons, begonias, creasanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON SUSSEX ROAD ON THE CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE NEAR THE VICTORIA GARDENS, BYCULLA.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 797 of 1913.

Muncherji Pestonji Choksey ..... Plaintiff

vs.

R. D. Sethna and anr ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursance of the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 23rd day of September, 1913, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring nine hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/3637 with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7446 (4) and Street No. 35 (1C) all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the Sussex Road on the Connaught Road Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 18, of the said Estate on or towards the West by Plot No. 16, of the said Estate on or towards the North by the Sussex Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a servial passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 29, Esplande Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARODA ST. ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE OPPOSITE THE PRINCES AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 328 of 1912.

Tricumdas Hirji and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Narandas Khimji and another Defendants.

Under instructions from D. F. MULLA Esq. Sole Arbitrator appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the power in that behalf contained in the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the said suit dated the 9th day of January, 1913, and with the concurrence of all the parties to the said suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Registration Sub-Ddistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 962-8/9 sq. yds., and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 41 and Ward No. (B) 5439, 5440 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Venjara Mahanji on or towards the West by the Government Press and a passage on or towards the North by the property of Gokoo Kala and partly by the property of Ruwji Joshi and on or towards the South by the Baroda St.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Manchershaw B. Chothia Eq. Attorney for the plaintiffs at his office in Motilal's Mansions, Hummum St. Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY CONTRACTORS' YARD.

An explosion took place yesterday at Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company's premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, which resulted in four persons receiving serious injuries.

Some bags containing gunpowder lying in the store room were taken out by the storekeeper to be destroyed. The contents were emptied on the ground and a trial was formed, which was ignited, causing the explosion.

The four persons that received injuries by standing too near were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BATTLESHIP FOR SALE.

BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHT FROM THE STOCKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 16.

The Council of Ministers has decided to sell the dreadnought now being built at Elswick, and build another of an improved type.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Capt. Cossart, "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Bangalore, is appointed Staff Captain for the Artillery of the Lowland Division, Territorial Force.

Lieut. J. F. B. Watson, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and Lieut. A. Wrountree, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, have been appointed to the Army Service Corps at 2nd Lieutenants on probation.

Capt. Fisher, 17th Lancers, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, under the Director of Military Training at the War Office.

Riding Master Hogan, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow, is transferred to Kildare.

Riding Master Hogan, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, is transferred to Lucknow; and Riding Master Wright, from the Home establishment, is posted to Kirkee.

Lt.-Col. Morris and Major Cassels, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, have been selected for appointment as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of that Battalion.

Lieut.. Glenday, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Service to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

The posting of Lieut. Creswell to the 3rd Sappers is cancelled.

An exchange has been approved between Capt. Carey, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, and Capt. Nation, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Capt. Carey is posted to the 119th Infantry.

Col. G. B. Hodgson, Survey Department, is permitted to reside out of India from 2jth October 1913.

AN IRRESPRESSIBLE SUITOR.

ANNOYING ATTENTIONS TO A LADY ON THE BUNDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Inspector Guider charged a Eurasian named Allen Wilfred Mint with having no visible means of subsistence and molesting and annoying Miss Daisy Green of Colaba Causeway.

In November last, it appears, Mrs. E. A. Green and the complainant were residing at Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, where the accused was also staying. The accused took to writing to Miss Green, as many as three and four letters a day, addressing her as "his own dearest girl," and also began to molest her in a most annoying manner. He used to wave his handkerchief to her from his window and vane kisses whenever she appeared. Miss Green, overlooked these undesired attentions for some time, but ultimately was obliged to file a complaint. Accused was charged before an Honorary Magistrate by whom he was convicted and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment with hard labour and sent to the King Edward Industrial Home.

On being released however, the accused continued to molest the complainant and to avoid him, Mrs. Green and her daughters removed to Colaba Causeway. The accused followed them there however and used to wait for Miss Green every evening at the Apollo Bunder where he would accost her, and try to enter into conversation with her. If she turned to go away he would follow her uttering protestations of love. Unable to avoid him the complainant reported the matter to Inspector Guider, and the accused was arrested.

In his defence the accused said he received great encouragement in his amours, from the girl and though discarded by her at times it was only natural for "the course of true love never did run smooth."

His Worship after recording the evidence, expressed his opinion that the accused's story was altogether improbable, and called upon him to furnish a surety of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months. The accused who failed to produce the surety was sentenced to undergo six months' simple imprisonment.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will leave Simla on Friday for a week's tour to Agra and Calcutta.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XVI.*)

THE DEMAND FOR A GOLD CURRENCY.

DANGERS OF DOGMA.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

We pointed out yesterday how untenable were the reasons which Mr. Webb had adduced before the Currency Commission in support of the view he presently entertained about the free use of gold by the Indian people against the one he strongly held for years in favour of the freest use of silver. We observed how the history of India for centuries past belied his statements. It may, however, not be uninstructive at this juncture to refer to some of the sound observations made on the dynamics of both gold and silver by the expert who contributed two articles to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review" in January and April 1879. It has not been always the case that gold was the dominant metal of curency in Europe as it has been for some years past, specially since the days of the demonetisation of silver by Germany in 1873. Gold currency has come into vogue there and in the other countries of Europe very recently. Even England, prior to the battle of Waterloo, was a silver using country. Gold was a scarce commodity for purposes of medium of exchange. So that practically it may be observed with truth that prior to 1850 the world carried on its commerce mostly in silver. The discoveries in California and Australia made it possible for England to establish a gold currency on a stable foundation, say, after the severe monetary crisis of 1857. France has been bimetallic and it is even so now according to the French law. Of course, there has been a regular scramble for gold since the gold mines have been energetically and scientifically worked in the Transvaal these 20 years past. If the gold production of the world stands to-day at 100 million pounds, it is principally owing to these mines. One is entitled to inquire what would have been the position of the gold-using countries had there been no such extensive production? Would they have been able to maintain a gold currency, at all or even a gold standard? The answer can only be in the negative.

"THE GOLDEN CALF."

But, of course, we take the facts as they stand. Taking them even as they are, we may put one question to those who advocate a free use of gold. Are they quite sure that a few years hence when the present mines are exhausted, unless some new fields of an extensive character are discovered, that a gold currency can remain stable? Are they quite confident that unknown factors, within the womb of Time, may not turn the scales and bring us back the "silver age" which was the age of the world for centuries! Surely, there can be no particular charm for either the one precious metal or the other. If even a pure paper currency, costing nothing, is talked of, where may be gold or silver? The fact is that each century tries to work out its own salvation in currency, itself a child of yesterday in the world's history, according to the medium most suitable and available. Silver may supersede gold and gold may supersede silver. Indeed, with our future ages of marvellous inventions there may be some other metal which would come into favour superseding both. What is the use then of talking about gold as if it were the *sine qua non* of the medium of exchange. All that can be safely predicted is that for the present it is in favour with trading nations. England, of course, boasts of her perfect currency in gold. But what if British international commerce is destroyed to-morrow? Is it at all likely that all this boast of a perfect gold currency will be entertained? And if England cannot maintain it, where will the other countries stand? At the best this gold currency is the dogma of the men of commerce and industry and also of the economists. But there are no specific virtues about it. They are all infatuated or intoxicated for the time being. And everybody worships the Golden Calf which might to-morrow be hung and quartered.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

Reading the history of the precious metals it may be said that there is an ebb and a flow. The flow, however, of silver was constant and abundant till within the last 50 or 75 years, says the writer in the "Edinburgh Review". "Upon the discovery of the new world by Columbus the flood of silver and gold began to pour into Europe at the beginning of the sixteenth century." Seventy years afterwards when the flow had almost ceased, the only substantial economic fact known was the eventual fall of prices. We are now at the opening of the twentieth century, and, witnessing a similar phenomenon, but perhaps on a more extensive scale. But will it last? And if it lasts, how long? If we could venture to offer an opinion, by the light of the history of gold and silver since 1500, we would say that perchance the neap tide may soon be at hand. It has happened that these metals in their turn have had their zenith and their nadir. The moment the one reaches the meridian or rather passes that point, then it begins to decline till it arrives at the very nadir. People seem to possess a very short memory and appear specially to desiderate that historical instinct which is so essential for a right comprehension of the course of gold production at present. There is nothing new in it. What happened in 1500 and later on, what happened in 1848 and 1850, is happening again. The only difference is this. That as science is advancing, scientific appliances and other new inventions are contributing to a speedier and better production. But surely, if limits were reached in that production before, may we not expect a like limit to be reached at present? In nature action and reaction are equal and opposite. Each has its turn. The silver age had had its day and ceased to be. The gold age has come only to cease also as a system. None can deny that there was ample prosperity with the silver age. So there may be for a time, and a time, only with gold. But it should be remembered that each had also its day of adversity. One has only to recall the history of the two metals since the Middle Ages to be convinced of it. At present, because of the prosperity of British commerce, gold is in fashion, and the minor trading nations follow in her wake. Gold induces prosperity. That is the dogma; but it requires no pen of ours to say it is a fallacious dogma. There are the books of the historians and economists to point out the fallacy. Gold currency at present has been loudly advertised as the great Elixir of Commerce and Industry! But like all elixirs of human ingenuity, its efficacy may vanish any day. So that there is no saying when gold may again be discarded to be superseded by silver as silver has been since 1893?

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

Who could have imagined in 1850 that in 1913 the world would produce 100 millions of gold per annum? Who thought from 1850 to 1873 that silver would ever recede from 60 pence an ounce and that in the year of grace 1913 it would only be worth 28 pence or even less. But does it prove, therefore, that silver has lost its efficiency for purposes of trade and commerce? Who could forecast the near future and say that efficiency will be restored? Let the world witness a gold crisis and the answer may then be made more effectually than we can ever hope to. It is nonsense, therefore, for Mr. Webb or any other person, to asseverate that Indians should have nothing but a gold currency for the future. Not only is there not much argument in his advocacy but there is besides a great danger lurking in the masses of gold, in any shape which the golden imagination of the Goldites in India have conjured from a purely selfish point of view. The economic effects have scarcely been considered at all, while all light-heartedly have been airing their individual nostrums about the best way of keeping stable the Gold Standard Reserve and forcing gold on a population which does not want it. Mr. Lionel Abrahams alone has caught the true insight of the financial seer. In one of his important memoranda he openly expresses his apprehension as to the evil effects of large masses of gold being annually imported into India, apart from their reflex influence on Europe and notably on England. But the day is certain to arrive when they will have to rub their eyes and become alive to the dangers apprehended by Mr. Abrahams. Gold is now glittering in the eyes of the interested foreign merchants and bankers. When the scales fall from their eyes they will realise, though late in the day, the fatal hallucination under which they are all labouring at present. Without being at all dogmatic on so complicated a subject, which has to be considered from a variety of aspects, we would suggest to every student of currency not to look upon either the one or the other with disfavour. There is no charm in the one or the other. All that can be categorically predicted here is that a metallic currency is the best for a country which is best suited to its popular needs and requirements, its custom and social usgages, its traditions and its environments. To talk of all else is to show the ignorance of this great and complicated problem.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 23rd, 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th, Oct. 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

A GERMAN SCANDAL.

ARRESTS AND SUICIDES.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wired on 21st September:—

The town of Breslau is deeply moved by the discovery in its midst of a scandal involving many prominent men of all classes and occupations, and a vast number of middle-class schoolgirls of various ages who have been led astray by them.

A few days ago the police got wind of the scandal, which was mainly centred in the suburb of Ohlau. Fourteen arrests were made, and a large number of improper pictures were seized at the establishment of a druggist. Numerous other arrests have since been effected, and a telegram from Breslau to-day states that as a consequence of the disclosures eight of the men involved have committed suicide.

The number of schoolgirls concerned is stated to be seventy-two. Among the men arrested are an officer, a retired police lieutenant, a baker, the owner of an hotel, a builder, a confectioner, and the owner of a public bath.

A deplorable feature of the affair is that many of the parents of the girls not only shut their eyes to what was going on, but actually promoted the relations with their children. Of those arrested, one, a dentist, has been released on bail.

Public indignation in Breslau is naturally intense.

PICKAXE TRAGEDY.

A verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Albert Kent was returned at an inquest at Fullham, on September 24th, on his father, George Kent, aged sixty, who died from the effects of a wound inflicted with a pickaxe.

Albert Kent, who is already in custody on the capital charge, laughed when he heard the verdict and was still laughing when he was taken away by two warders.

Detective Horby stated in evidence that while in his custody Albert Kent said: "It is all through him 'rowing.' It is always the same on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, till he has spent his ha'pence. I took the axe off the shaft and threw it at him while he was lying down."

Stephen Kent, Albert's brother, denied that his father was quarrelsome.

The Engineering staff of Imperial Delhi will go into camp on the southern site about 1st November.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

There was again a capital day's sport yesterday, the second day of the Mounted Sports meeting, and though as early a start was made as before the heat was not felt so much. The seven events were gone through in good time, the one and only fall left no ill effects and the form shewn as a whole was decidedly better than on Tuesday. Only one day remains, Saturday, and satisfactory as the attendances have been up to the present it is safe to anticipate a larger one. Fewer events figure on the programme but being sectional are more interesting to spectators.

Partly because the event was for ponies this time and partly owing to the pegs being moved so that the shadow of the shelter would not fall just in front of them, there was a great improvement in the Tent Pegging. Six competed and though three carried two of the pegs, none were able to take all three; the pegs being in rather too loosely. The first four could do no good, but then Landon carried two and was followed by Robinson, who also carried two and was very unlucky in dropping the third after taking it out of th eground on his spear. In the second run Todd drew equal to these two by carrying two and displacing the third. This state of affairs was not to last long, however, as Landon carried one and displaced the other two, getting his peg too high. Only Robinson remained, but, as he missed completely, Landon was left winner very deservedly. Todd and Robinson tied for second place.

DUCK APPLE STAKES.

Considering the difficulty usually experienced in gripping a floating apple with the teeth and without using one's hands, the Duck Apple Stakes was got through very smartly. Of the nine runners, Kennedy was first to reach the buckets, but Baird got his apple first and went away closely attended by Graham and Savile. An exciting race followed, but after getting round the trees Savile went away from the other two and Landon's speedy pony took third place from Baird.

A Ladics' event followed, a Bending Race between bamboos, on the top of which were placed Polo balls. The dislodging of a ball was to cost two points, but so well were the animals handled that none were deducted. Two heats were necessary, Mrs. Turner failing to complete the task and omitting the run-in. The second went to Mrs. Sandford on a handy little pony which made up for pace by smartness in turning. In the final Mrs. Sandford at once went to the front and remained there all the way. Mrs. Turner Green's horse started very slowly, but she was able to make up ground and pass Mrs. Savile in the run-in.

HORSE JUMPING.

Eight competed in the Horse Jumping which was very different to what we saw in the Pony event. Landon went first on Morris's Jabez, the owner having been so unfortunate as to break his wrist the previous day. When schooling this horse he came off, the horse having jibbed and only got half over the jump, and fell on his writ when putting his hand out to save himself. Landon had by far an easy task, and so suddenly did the horse stop and turn that he came off. In view of what happened in the pony race, Landon pluckily took him round after a refusal at the mud wall and bringing the gate down. C. Kennedy's refused the mud, finishing the last two well whereas F. Kennedy's rapped the first hard but took the others well, especially the wall and gate. Saddler's did not refuse, but was rather clumsy and Spence's knocked the first down, but also did not refuse. It was left to the last three to put up the best performances. Allum's whippy horse indulging in those peculiar pig jumps did as well as usual. He brushed through the first, took the wall and gate perfectly but hit the first hurdle of the double hard. Then came Pearson on a natural jumper in Novis's Mavourneen, and except for displacing a brick at the wall could not be found fault with. Lastly a post entry in Todd's Fancy, a small one seeming to like the game. His only mistake was in touching the bar over the gate, the shaking of which displaced the latter. For this he was docked four points, and very unlucky not to be included in a second, Mr. Allum and Pearson were asked to go again, the former again brushing through the first and rapping the double, which was taken too fast. Movourneen made precisely the same mistake as before, knocking a brick down. but otherwise made no mistake and was returned winner of a close thing.

V. C. RACE.

Fifth was the V. C. Race, round course and over a jump with a return the same way after picking up dummies. First to arrive was Landon, but his pony took some pulling up and Webster was first away with Savile at his girths and Landon next with Graham close. In a matter of speed, Landon, nevertheless still had more than a fair chance, but lost this when in rounding the trees he ran out to the rails. Webster and Savile ran together till in the straight the former's horse proved the faster and he won comfortably, Graham seemed sure to run second, but Landon steading his pony up came with a great rattle and pipped him on the post.

Nothing better could be desired than the finish of the scurry with its six starters. On scratch, Pearson was unlucky to have to pull up on Buccaneer through lameness. Being a very small pony, Pride o' the Morn had the longest start, and Landon took every advantage of this by getting away well. He easily disposed of Legacy, his nearest attendant, but about eight yards from home Col. Marshall's pair threatened to overcome him. Osprey with his owner up was on the outside and looked almost sure to catch the leader, but the latter being ridden right out ust managed to keep his head in front as the post was reached. This horseman has proved often enough how capable he is, and has deservedly won a large number of events, especially such as these.

HAT-TRIMMING STAKES.

Lastly, the Hat-Trimming Stakes with post entries, five pairs competing. First to arrive was C. Kennedy slightly in front of Robinson, but the first to get away was Sandford followed by Robinson. In the run back the latter's horse was the faster and he won rather easily with his, but almost off and the trimmings anywhere. Webster was third, but the trimmings of his hat were also in securely fastened, C. Kennedy next. There was no doubt about which hats were the best trimmed, and as a result Mrs. Sandford and Miss Piersse played no little part in the success of their partners, the former thus successful in two events during the afternoon.

Saturday should be a great success, to be followed by the presentation of prizes by Mrs. W. R. Marshall.

The results were as follows:—

TENT-PEGGING.—PONIES.
Triple Pegs.

Mr. J. R. Landon 1
Mr. A. S. Robinson and Mr. R. Todd ... 2
Also competed:—Messrs. Bowes-Lyon, L. H. Savile, A. K. Graham.

DUCK APPLE STAKES.
Competitors ride a course, dismount and duck for apples with their teeth in a bucket of water. The apple must be retained in the teeth and the course competed.

Mr. L. H. Savile 1
Mr. A. K. Graham 2
Mr. J. R. Landon 3
Also competed:—Messrs. A. S. Robinson, F. S. White, R. A. Spence, C. Bowes-Lyon and A. E. Baird.

LADIES' BENDING RACE.

Mrs. Sandford 1
Mrs. Turner Green 2
Mrs. Savile 3
Also competed:—Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Mrs. H. G. Cocke.

HORSE JUMPING.
Open to Horses which have competed a reasonable number of times in the Weekly Meetings.

Major T. S. Novis's MAVOURNEEN, Mr. E. G. Pearson 1
Mr. H. G. Allum's HANSI, Owner 2
Mr. R. Todd's FANCY, Owner 3
Also competed:—Mr. N. M. Morris's Jabez, Mr. Landon; Mr. C. S. C. Kennedy's Lincoln, Owner; Mr. F. G. Kennedy's The Nut, Owner; Mr. F. B. Saddler's Biscuit, Owner; Mr. R. A. Spence's Harkaway, Mr. Webster.

INDIVIDUAL V. C. RACE.
Competitors ride round the course over a jump, pick up dummies, returning with the latter over the same course.

Mr. J. R. Webster 1
Mr. L. H. Savile 2
Mr. J. R. Landon 3
Mr. A. K. Graham 4
Also competed:—Messrs. F. Kennedy, C. Bowes-Lyon, J. Wallace, A. E. Baird, F. S. White and A. S. Robinson.

PONY SCURRY.
Catch-weights over 11st. 7lbs. Distance Handicap. Open to any pony that has not won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over.

Mr. R. N. Aylward's PRIDE O' THE MORN, 25 yards, Mr. Landon 1
Col. Marshall's OSPREY, 15 yards, Owner. 2
Co. Marshall's OSPREY, 15 yards, Owner. 2
Col. Marshall's SIKANDER, 15 yards, Mr. Stranger 3
Also ran:—Mr. E. G. Pearson's Buccaneer, Owner; Mr. A. K. Graham's Pendreich, Owner.
Won by a short head, a length and a quarter between second and third.

HAT-TRIMMING STAKES.—LADIES' NOMINATION.
Nomination event. Men will ride round the course carrying hats, ribbon, needle and cotton. They will dismount, hand their horses to syces, then give their hats, &c., to the ladies, who will trim them and tie them securely on their partner's heads. The first three men home will have their hats judged for the prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford 1
Miss Piersse and Mr. C. Kennedy 2
Also competed:—Mrs. Lamb and Mr. A. S. Robinson, Mrs. Meade and Mr. J. R. Webster, Mrs. Shanks and Mr. E. G. Pearson.

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

B. ED. SOC. 4; CATHEDRAL H. S., 0.

The second semi-final of the Junior Tournament was played yesterday, when the Byculla Education Society met the Cathedral High School. For the first half it was a well contested game and the Byculla team could only get through once, but in the second they had very much the better of it. This brings them into the final with St. Mary's, and though the latter are expected to win they are sure to be given a good fight for it.

Result:—
Byculla Ed. Society ..... 4 goals.
Cathedral High School ..... nil.
Referee:—Mr. Moir.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

As the Bengal United did not turn out, the St. Mary's "A" had a walk-over for their tie in the Sprinting Competition.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

The Final.

St. Mary's "A" v. Byculla Education Society.

A FOOTBALL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the result of the above game, allow me to point out that it was played for 53 minutes instead of the full period of 60 minutes and that a protest has been lodged with the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament in which among other things the above fact has been mentioned The case being *sub judice* I withhold from making any comment.—Yours, etc.,

FOOTBALLER.

WIRELESS POACHERS.

"Cards of authority" are to be issued by the Postmaster-General to people who are permitted to use portable wireless telegraph apparatus, says a contemporary.

The object of this step is not to discourage amateur experimentalists, but to prevent infringements of the licence granted under the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1904, which prohibits interference with naval signalling, with the working of any wireless telegraph station, and making any use whatever or disclosing the contents of, messages not intended for receipt by the licensed apparatus.

SOMALILAND OUTRAGE.

AFTERMATH OF REVERSE TO CAMEL CORPS.

MR. CORFIELD'S GRAVE DESECRATED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—A special message to the "Express" says that the Mullah has exhumed and shamefully mutilated Mr. Corfield's body.

PRINCE HENRY AT ETON.

TRAINING OF A ROYAL MAN.

We make men of the world of our princes very early in life these days, says a contemporary.

At Eton King George's third son, Prince Henry, became a member of the famous college upon its "reassembling" after the summer vacation, and Eton (one assumes) will be prouder of itself—in that quiet, unobtrusive manner Eton assumes—than ever. When all is said and done, Eton is, in its aristocratic way, a democratic institution, educational in the best sense of the term, allowing no nonsense among its fellows, and fitting them to its own mould, willy-nilly.

Having donned the wide collar, the short coat, and the broad-brimmed topper, having been entered upon the books of Mr. Lubbock's "house," and knowing already (from a kindly tip, perhaps, from that experienced old Etonian, Prince Arthur of Connaught) that he will not yet awhile be allowed the splendid frivolity of fancy waistcoats or a rolled-up umbrella, Prince Henry has to-day become suddenly a Man—at the age of 13!

No doubt he will have a good time under the grey shadow of Windsor Castle, but perhaps he has only a dim idea of the vast amount he will have to learn before he reaches the profound dignity of membership of "Pop." Eton to a new boy is in every whit as preplexing and as confusing as Wonderland was to Alice in the magic days of the White Knight and the Mad Hatter. His Royal Highness will have to go through the mill (with the exception, no doubt, of fagging) just the same as the son of any commoner. He will have to play the game and suffer the slings and arrows of curriculum with the rest of the gay throng, and he will find that the manners and customs of the ripe Etonian—the "etiquette of the show"—are no easier to acquire than the thirteenth proposition or a passable Greek accent.

COMPLICATED CONVENTIONS.

There are such things to be learnt as the three R's, a little Latin, and some Greek, but his very commonplace roto is apt to vanish before the apalling list of what is not at Eton. The old College is, indeed, a whirling complicated centre of "conventions," many of which seem rather childish and absurd to the cynic who has his way to make in the world, but which, taken in the mass, have turned out some of our best men in all the arts of peace and war. The young prince may be an indifferent hand at turning a hexameter or making sense out of a phrase of Xenophon; this will be readily forgiven.

But should be button up a bottom botton of his waistcoat, or wear brown boots, or walk arm-in-arm along the High with a fellow voyager—then the heavens will fall. Almost infinite are the rules of Eton etiquette—where and when a fellow may smoke or drink "swipes" (honest British ale is still an institution at Eton), under what circumstances he may be allowed to call a spade an agricultural implement, on which side of the pavement he may walk on going to or returning from Windsor (it is always and invaiably the right-hand side), the exact "set" of his topper on high days and holidays, the proper conduct, on the Fourth, of his sisters and aunts and cousins to the immortal spot known as Weston's Yard, the exact shade of tie he may wear on that occasion, what to wear and how to wear it upon the great occasion of the meeting of the Eton and Harrow elevents at Lord's,—and so on, to the nth degree.

THE WATERS OF BABYLON.

When homesick and sad and bewildered (as well he may be)) at the preplexities of his new surroundings, the new boy discovers to his dismay that there is an etiquette of tears to be observed, and that if he will weep then he must repair to a certain spot yclept the Water of Babylon, to sob his little heart out. Then the Eton "slang" is a language in itself—learnt easier, perhaps, than the dead tongues, but in every way as exacting.

So here is a pretty handful for the Prince to learn. But these are things that are to make a man of him—and that understood, he will be a "dry bob" (i.e., a cricketer) in preference to a "wet bob" (a rowing man). The life of an Eton "dry bob" in the playing fields is by no means so strenuous as that of a "wet bob" on the river, and of the two the rowing man is generally considered to be more of a "blood."

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON.—September 30th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. H. H. Dawson, 75th Carnatic Infantry, of a son.

SPARKES.—At Eden Hospital, 30th September, the wife of H. C. Sparkes, the son of late Joseph Sparkes, of Sheffield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARMER—TOBIN.—At the R. C. Chapel, Jullunder, 29th September, Staff-Sergt. A. J. Armer, S. and T. Corps, to Winifrid Louisa Kathleen (Kattie), daughter of S-Condr. A. E. Tobin, Barrack Department, M.W.S., and Mrs. Tobin.

DEATHS.

CASLING.—At Dinapore, on 8th October, Colleen Brady, the darling infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Casling, E. I. Rly., Audit and Accounts. (English papers please copy).

MARKLEW.—At Hoshangabad, C.P., 30th September, at the residence of his uncle, Harold Bayley Marklew, the dearly loved boy of Chelson William and Emma Marklew (and son of the late George Marklew of Calcutta), aged 24 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Majola due 6 a.m.

Saturday, October 18.

Bombay Gymkhana, Annual Sporting Meeting, 4.

Monday, October 20.

Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40.

Wednesday, October 21.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

The Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 17, 1913.

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

As announced by Reuter, the members of the Public Services Commission were to have left for India yesterday to conduct their final investigation on the spot before returning Home to submit their recommendations. The enquiry into the Indian Civil Service has already closed, but the task still before the Commission is by no means a simple or easy one, for it has to enquire into twenty-eight public services, of which at least half a dozen are scarcely inferior in importance and responsibility to the Civil Service. Reuter mentions the Medical, Educational, Public Works and Railways as the "four most important services," omitting the Police, Finance, Telegraph and Forest departments, which have certainly an equal claim to the consideration of the Commission. Towards the end of last month we drew attention to the present unsatisfactory system of recruitment to the Public Works Department, in which at one time Indians were treated somewhat on a par with Europeans. Now, in spite of the enhanced efficiency of the engineering colleges in India itself, and the appreciable increase in the numbers of Indians who have received professional education and training in England, the rules of entrance have been so modified that only ten per cent. of the "Imperial" Engineers appointed from England can be Indians, while all educated here have been relegated to the "Provincial" Service. Before 1892, absolutely no distinction was made between Europeans and Indians in the Public Works, their pay, emoluments and rank being the same. The salaries of Indian engineers, however, were then reduced by one-third, although they remained in the same list and did the same work and had equal responsibilities with their European colleagues. Subsequently, again, the Department was divided into two watertight compartments,—the Imperial and the Provincial,—with different salaries and prospects and opportunities of promotion. By the bifurcation of this Service, therefore, for which no justifiable reason can be found,—not even the ground of political expediency,—a grave injustice was done to Indian engineers who were thus deprived of what they claim as their due; and the curious fact remains that, while in a political and administrative department, such as the Indian Civil Service, Indians have improved their position inch by inch, in the Public Works they have even lost the privileges they formerly possessed.

The Education Department is another branch of the Public Service in which Indians are seriously handicapped. According to existing regulations, it is practically a close preserve for Europeans, there being not more than half a dozen Indians in it out of a total of 190 in India. The rules in force make it almost impossible for Indians, of even the most brilliant attainments, to obtain admission into the sacred circle of the Imperial branch, and it is a significant, as well as a deplorable, fact, that even men like Dr. J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Roy have repeatedly been passed over for high office in the Department. The Provincial branch, which was created in 1896, mainly for Indians, is not entirely manned by them, as the prize-posts, even in this ill-paid services have gone to Europeans and Eurasians, as will be seen by a reference to the various Quarterly Civil Lists issued by Local Governments. In one of his articles on the Indian unrest, Sir Valentine Chirol pointedly drew attention to the grievances of Indians in this department as a contributory cause of the unrest. His remarks in this connection are well worth reproduction:—

Before the Commission (of 1886) sat, Indians and Europeans used to work side by side in the superior graded service of the Department, and until quite recently they had drawn the same pay. The Commission abolished this equality and comradeship and put the Europeans and the Indians into different pens. The European pen was named the Indian Educational Service, and the Native pen was named the Provincial Educational Service. Into the lower posts were put Indians holding lower posts than any held by Europeans and with no prospect of ever rising to the maximum salaries hitherto within their reach. To pretend that equality was maintained under the new scheme is idle and the grievance thus created has caused a bitterness which is not allayed by the fact that the Commission created analogous grievances in other branches of the Public Service.

The Medical Department, again, is no better than the Educational, as all the higher appointments, i.e., administrative posts, professorships, civil Surgeoncies, are practically reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. It is a significant fact that of the total number of I. M. S. men in civil employ, – approximately 406,—only 19, i.e. less than five per cent. are Indians. Besides the officers of the I. M. S., a number of Civil Surgeoncies are held by European and Eurasian Military Assistant Surgeons, to the great detriment of the Provincial Service. Most of these Military Assistant Surgeons do not even possess registrable medical qualifications, but are dumped into civil employ over the heads of capable Indian Assistant Surgeons. The question of the separation of the Civil and the Military Medical Service was taken up by Lord Morley, who expressed himself in favour of the creation of an independent medical profession from which the higher civil posts in the Department could be filled up, and, though there has been a good deal of intermittent talk since then, nothing definite yet has been done.

But the case of the Police Department calls for the most sifting and exhaustive enquiry. This Service is entirely monopolised by Europeans as it is laid down in the conditions of entry that "pure European descent will be considered essential." We have always felt that it would be a great advantage to the administration if eligible Indians could be employed in this department on terms of perfect equality with their European *confreres*. As natives of the country they may surely be credited with a greater insight into the character of their countrymen, and greater knowledge of local conditions. It was at one time hoped that Lord Curzon's Commission would remove the Indian disabilities, but it did nothing beyond enhancing the salaries of subordinate officers and the creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent, who, we are told, has developed into a kind of amorphous official, neither in heaven nor on earth! We hold very strongly that the superior ranks of the Police force of this country are badly in need of a leavening of Indian. The corruption and *zaberdustism* which exist in the force is, are no small measure, made possible by the system of placing young and inexperienced Europeans in charge of men of whom they are supposed to be in charge, but who, in fact, are really in charge of them.

We have not the space for the present to deal in detail with the Railway, Forest, Telegraph, Survey and Finance departments, but mention ought to be made of the fact that there are not more than half-a-dozen Indians in the whole of India in the Traffic Department, which is a distinct European Service, only one Indian in the superior Forests, and half a dozen or so in both the Telegraphs and Survey, while the Finance Department alone is well represented by Indians, several of whom hold the highest appointments. His late Majesty King Edward, in his Proclamation of 1908, graciously said: "Steps are being continually taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend the progress henceforward to be steadfast and true." It should be, and no doubt will be, the business of the Commission to see how far they can suggest changes in the constitution and working of the various departments of the Public Service, in order to ensure that this undertaking, and others which have been given on behalf of the Crown, shall be fulfilled. If European and Indian will jointly help to make the task of the Public Services Commission easier by offering helpful criticism and suggestions, Indians may reasonably look forward to the dawn of a brighter day for their prospects in the Public Services.

THE EXTREMIST PRESS ON CAWNPORE.

Too much importance need not be attached to the violent criticisms of Lord Hardinge's action in regard to the Cawnpore Mosque affair, which have appeared in some of the Anglo-Indian papers. These papers represent a class of people in this country, not large, but extremely "vocal," who are quite incapable of appreciating the fact that, if a Government would be strong, it must first be just, and that if it is strong it can afford to be magnanimous. India has become accustomed to their gloomy prognostications and noisy protests whenever an official mistake is rectified or a large-hearted policy carried into effect. "The Englishman," of Calcutta, is as usual thrown into a paroxysm of hysterics over the event, which, it declares, may prove to be "a greater blow to British prestige in India than was the disaster at Maiwand,"—or, let us add, Maud. Allan! Sir James Meston, it urges, regardless of the fact that he "fully concurs" with the Viceroy's action, would do better to resign than return to "face the indignities to which he will now be subjected," and we are solemnly assured that the Cawnpore settlement proves what the reversal of the Partition suggested,—that "Government trembles before violence!" The only danger to British prestige that exists in India at the present moment, so far as we know, is the licence which journals like "The Englishman" enjoy to revile and belittle the Government in the eyes of their readers when ever things are not done in accordance with their way of thinking. They are the greatest enemies of the "prestige" of which they are always prating, and for which it is clear they have not in reality the smallest respect or concern. But the hysterical and almost incoherent screed of "The Englishman" is hardly to be taken seriously. We had all this sort of thing, *ad nauseam*, at the time of the Delhi changes, and recently "The Englishman," in a moment of unaccustomed sobriety, has been constrained to admit the change for the better which the policy of justice and conciliation and the reversal of an admitted error brought about in that instance. We do not know that the protests of other journals, though expressed with less violence, are of any more importance. They most of them write with a sublime indifference to facts. The "reversal of the policy of one of the most brilliant members of the Civil Service" is made a feature of their criticism as though brilliance and the Civil Service were sort of sacrosanct things that should make the admission of error impossible, and, in face of the Viceroy's definite and unqualified statement that this most brilliant member of the Civil Service was in agreement with the action taken. "One of the most extraordinary situations which have marked the history of British rule in India," says "The Statesman," with an abandonment of all sense of proportion, while "The Civil and Military Gazette" is indignant at the interference of the Governor General with a provincial governor, wishing apparently to set up a sort of new constitution for India, in which the Viceroy, like a constitutional monarch with his cabinet, would merely exist as a sort of figurehead to register the decrees of the provincial governors. All this exaggerated and eccentric writing merely demonstrates how foolish it would be to attach any [illegible] the views of these representa[illegible] European opinion, the more sober portion of which will, we believe, recognise the wisdom of the Viceroy's action, as the "Times of India" in its dignified comments seems inclined to do. It is more profitable to turn to the comments which are being made in these quarters where this "trembling before violence" is supposed to be going to have so dangerous an effect. Here we find, in the telegrams which are pouring in on the Viceroy from Moslem Associations, and the restrained and appreciative expressions of opinion in the Indian papers, that magnanimity and concession to religious sentiment are having just the effect that we predicted. The generous action of Lord Hardinge is being taken in exactly the right spirit, and instead of being received as an encouragement to agitation and violence, is regarded as "another link of the golden chain which already binds Lord Hardinge to the hearts of the Indian people."

DAY BY DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council is announced to take place on Friday, December 16th, at the Secretariat, Bombay.

Bacteriological Research in Bombay.

In Major Glen Liston's report on the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for last year, just issued, there is an interesting account of experiments to ascertain the effect of hydrocyanic acid gas on rice. According to the Report:—

Certain epidemics of plague in the Persian Gulf ports since 1904 have given rise to the suspicion that they might have originated from infection imported by steamers bringing rice from Bombay. The measures taken in Indian ports to disinfect ships appear to be sufficiently stringent. In Bombay sulphur dioxide is used. But the fumigation of a fully laden vessel by any of the present methods is quite ineffective for destroying rats and fleas if the cargo is to remain undamaged. This is specially true of sulphur dioxide. As regards carbon monoxide, which has been used in Hamburg, there are two serious objections to its use: (1) The cost of the plant and installation; (2) the gas, as experiments carried out in this Laboratory and elsewhere have shewn, does not destroy fleas. For these reasons the Government of Bombay asked the Laboratory to extend its experiments to ascertain the effect of hydrocyanic acid gas on rice. These experiments were carried out with the following results: (1) that dry milled rice was not rendered poisonous by the action of the gas; (2) that the germinating power of the unhusked rice was not affected; (3) that there was a certain penetration of the gas into rice bags. Subsequent experiments conducted in a godown packed full of rice bags has, however, forced us to modify this statement. Even when large quantities of gas have been generated and blown into the godown the gas does not penetrate into the rice in a sufficient quantity to kill fleas placed deeper than 2 inches from the surface; (4) that there is little or no diffusion of the gas in 1 hour through the air in tubes placed horizontally or at a slight obliquity from the horizontal; and (5) that moist food or drink (meat, water, and butter) are not rendered poisonous after an exposure to the gas for about 1 hour. The strength of the gas used in these experiments was that which was evolved from one ounce of potassium cyanide, the gas being allowed to escape into 46 cubic feet of space.

Major Glen Liston adds that further experiments are being made, but no definite conclusion can be drawn at present.

Crow's Nest Built in a Crane.

While a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was making a visit to the New Alexandra Dock, recently, for the purpose of gaining facts for the article on that subject, which appeared in these columns on Monday morning, a curious instance of temerity on the part of a crow was pointed out to him by one of the engineers, who is in charge of the construction of caissons in the Entrance Lock. From the bottom of the lock a huge crane with a lengthy arm towers up above the level of the land and for the last two years this unwieldly machine, with its noisiest of engines, has been raising and depressing its long arm out of and back into the Lock. Notwithstanding this, for the last two seasons, a pair of crows have chosen to build their nest almost at the top of the arm, in the steel stays. The arm moves up and down continually, while the vibration caused by the rattling of the chain and the gyrations of the engine at the base must be tremendous at the top of the tapering steel arm, and the noise with the additional echo from the Lock in indescribable. The crows' abode, however, looked perfectly secure when viewed in the quiet of the midday meal hour and whether these crows like the noise, or prefer to have some opposition to caw at one, of course, cannot say.

Indian South African League's Appeal.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the appeal just issued by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary to the Indian South African League, for contributions in aid of the "passive resistance" campaign in South Africa. Mr. Natesan's trenchant letter speaks for itself, and will doubtless evoke a ready response from all Indians who wish well to their brave countrymen in their hard and self-sacrificing fight in another part of the Empire against an iniquitous "racial bar." We are told that the present campaign is likely to be the fiercest ever witnessed, and the League may, we think, rest assured that the answer to their appeal will be befitting the honour of India, and the heroic character of the impending struggle.

Viceroy's Visit to Hyderabad.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to give a fitting reception to His Excellency Lord Hardinge on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the Nizam's Dominions. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad preparations on an elaborate scale are being made, and the Nizam's capital will, it is expected, present a magnificent spectacle. Electric installations are being rapidly pushed forward in all public thoroughfares and Government buildings, and it is stated that nearly ten lakhs has been set apart for the purpose. The Nizam's "pargah" nobles or "barons,"—interesting relics of the old feudal system,—are coming into Hyderabad to pay their respects to the Viceroy. A programme of splendid festivities in the Viceroy's honour is being drawn up and it is expected that the Nizam's entertainments will be unsurpassed in brilliance and lavish hospitality, even in the history of this magnificent state. As was mentioned in a previous issue, Lord and Lady Hardinge will stay at the Falaknama Palace.

The Late Mr. James Stuart.

The Right Honourable James Stuart, whose death was announced two days ago, was for some time a prominent member of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. The son of a Scotch manufacturer, he found his way to Cambridge, and was Third Wrangler in 1866. He became a Fellow of Trinity and from 1875 to 7889 was Professor of Mechanism in the University, and founded the system of University Extension and the Mechnical Workshops in Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested the University seat in 1882, and was first elected to the House of Commons in 1884 as member for Hackney. From 1885 to 1900 he represented Hoxton, and after losing his seat in the Karachi election he transferred his attentions to Sunderland, which constituency he represented from 1906 to 1910. Mr. Stuart was not himself a man of private means, but after his marriage with Miss Colman, the daughter of the famous mustard manufacturer, he became a director of J. J. Colman & Co., and was believed to be Mr. Colman's adviser in financial affairs. He represented the family interest on the Board of Directors of the "Star" and the "Morning Leader," which owed the continuance of their existence during their pro-Boer days largely to the financial support which they received from the Colman family through the good offices of Mr. Stuart. Professor Stuart was on intimate terms with Mr. Gladstone in his later years, and it was generally expected that he would be given a place in the Liberal Government of 1892. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1909, and lived for the last few years in retirement.

Lord Curzon and "Cities Seen".

Lord Curzon of Kedleston has written to Mrs. Walter Tibbits about certain passages in her latest book "Cities Seen," and has presented her with a copy of his book, "Lord Curzon in India," to enable her to compare her quotations from his speeches with the original text. He has, however, left their revision entirely to her discretion. First, Lord Curzon writes *re.* the rope trick or phenomenon as witnessed by Mr. Jacob:

It would be interesting to know if any European was present beyond Jacob and can vouch for the performance. When I was in India I caused it to be widely known that I would handsomely remunerate any performer who could show me the feat. But from all parts of India came the reply that no one did it or had ever seen anyone do it. The story is over 1,000 years old. You should read Yule's Marco Polo where you will finds all about it with the names of the medieval authorities. But an attested case, seen by European witnesses, I have never been able to discover.

Lord Curzon further states in reference to the eminent administrator who told Mrs. Walter Tibbits in an interview, according to notes taken at the time, that both he and Sir Denzil Ibbetson had opposed the Partition of Bengal, that the administrators in question had nothing to do with the Partition of Bengal, for or against it. He was in Afghanistan and England at the time and was never called upon to express his opinion. But the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson was one of its strongest advocates. Lord Curzon adds that he did not say, as reported, that "Hinduism inculcated lying or that the Hindus were all liars," or anything even remotely resembling it. He said, "In your epics very often praise is given to successful deception practised with honest aim." In a footnote in support this he quotes the Mahabharata on the five permissable kinds of falsehood, one of which is for the sake of a Brahman. But this clearly shows that the passage refers to the lower castes only. For the first lesson learnt in Hinduism, from the Mahabharata and other scriptures is, that what is right for one person is wrong for another, according to their respective stages of evolution, and an aspirant for the higher gifts of Mahadev is taught scrupulous truthfulness in speech, even in jokes.

Lord Curzon and His Council.

Lord Curzon also notices two other small points in "Cities Seen." He writes that the man who said, "We will make our wills and do our duty," was not the Duke of Devonshire but Mr. Goschen at the great London meeting against Home Rule in about May 1886. Also that the statement of the late Louise Duchess of Devonshire to Mrs. Walter Tibbits, that he discussed with the Duke any differences he had with his Council in India, was untrue for the simple reason that there were none. The whole Council sided with him against Lord Kitchener. That was the sole existent difference. Lord Curzon adds: "I am greatly obliged to you for allowing me to see a copy of your book. When you next go to India I hope you will go to Mandu, which I saved from the jungle, oblivion, and ruin, and which is one of the finest things in the world. Further I wish you all success in your efforts to pierce the veil." This book is an account of Eastern and Western travel and of Indian Mysticism and is a sequel to "The Voice of the Orient" which had a large circulation both in this country and at Home. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has conveyed to Mrs. Walter Tibbits the "expression of the Queen's pleasure in accepting her latest book."

PORTE AND POWERS.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREECE BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

Djavid Pasha is going to Berlin to negotiate an agreement on similar lines to that just concluded with France.

He will also go to Paris to arrange for the issue of a loan of twenty-eight millions sterling. France has obtained a large railway concession in the Hinterland to the south-east of Samsun and Trebizond. Contracts therefore have already been completed.

Finally, a concession has been granted for a railway in Syria from Rayak to Ramleh north-west of Jerusalem.

It is hoped that Great Britain will eventually consent to a junction between this and the Egyptian system.

France agrees to an increase in the Customs duties and the creation of certain monopolies and also consents in principle to the suppression of foreign post-offices when the Turkish offices are working satisfactory.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.

The peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey have begun.

NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

H. M. S. QUEEN ELIZABETH LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth was launched at Portsmouth to-day.

She is oil-driven and carries eight 15in. guns, with a broadside of 15,600 pounds, and sixteen 6in. guns.

ECHO OF RAND STRIKE.

LABOUR LEADERS TO GO SCOT-FREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURY, Oct. 15.

The Attorney-General has abandoned the prosecution of the Labour leaders, Clark, Waterston, Wade and Kendal.

THE VOLTURNO FIRE.

THEORY OF INCENDIARISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct 16.

A London cable to the "Pioneer" says the "New York Tribune" states:—Prior to the sailing of the Volturno the manager of the company, who had had disputes of increasing bitterness with its Dutch and Belgian seamen, received a letter saying: "If you don't listen to our demands one of your ships will be burned."

MEXICAN "PRIDE'S PURGE."

U. S. A. WILL NOT RECOGNISE ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15.

In view of the practical dictatorship of President Huerta, America has formally notified Mexico that she will not recognise the elections which take place on the 28th instant as constitutional.

GERMANY SENDS WARSHIPS.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

The cruisers Vineta and Hertha have been ordered to Mexico in view of the disquieting situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The Conference of Diplomatists in Mexico City, yesterday, decided to recommend their respective Governments to send warships to Mexico in order to furnish Legation guards in case of necessity.

AT THE FOOT OF THE NILGIRIS.

BRIDGE OPENED IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

METTUPALAYAM, Oct. 16.

The new Bhavani bridge at Mettupalyam was formally declared open to-day by the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart in the presence of a large body of inhabitants and a large contingent from Coimbatore.

On taking his seat Mr. Parker, Superintending Engineer, made an interesting speech giving the history of the bridge and also that of the former bridge.

To this Sir Harold Stuart replied in a very interesting and instructive speech, after which he unlocked with a silver key the lock suspended across the entrance to the bridge and the party walked over the length of this four-span bridge, where Sir Harold was garlanded.

On returning to the shamiana Mr. Hemingway, the Collector, made a few remarks thanking Sir Harold Stuart and the Government for the very liberal assistance given to the Coimbatore District Board, not only in connection with this bridge but for several other necessary works and purposes. The bridge was then opened to general traffic.

TRAIN SMASH AT LIVERPOOL.

A COACH SHATTERED.

6 KILLED AND 25 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A train crashed into the rear of the express at St. James' Station, Liverpool. A coach destined for Hull was shattered. Five bodies have been recovered. Twenty-five persons were injured, some most seriously.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Six persons were killed in the collision at Liverpool. Most of those injured were foreigners returning from America to the Continent.

Both trains were lighted by electricity, and there was no fire.

The train stopped at the mouth of the tunnel through a passenger pulling the communication cord.

KHROR BEGAR CASE.

ESTATE MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 16.

Before the Commission, to-day, Chetandas Action Zaildor was recalled and four other witnesses were also examined.

Ata Mahomed Lambardar, in whose *dera* the Deputy Superintendent and party had stayed the night previous to the shikar, said he was the agent and manager to Zohran Bibi, who possessed extensive lands in the neighbourhood. He had brought proceedings under Sec. 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against some *paolis*. Shahna's wife had not been present at the time of the investigation into the burglary. The Deputy Superintendent had not stayed from 10 to 15 minutes on the spot before proceeding to Kutabpur. Shahna, in whose house the burglary was said to have taken place, had gone to his brother's place. She had kept the silver ornaments, alleged to have been stolen, in a basket in the room. They were all she possessed. The witness did not know why she had left the ornaments at the house, when she went away. She returned the next morning when the police investigation was just over. He suspected two of the *paolis* because they had come the previous afternoon to his place and enquired of his wife, and also because they were bad characters.

Ahmeda and Shah Mahomed were the next witnessess. They said they were Shahna's neighbours. They knew of the burglary in Shahna's house. Both lived on Ata Mahomed's lands. Chetandas Zaildar said he had signed the search warrant before the house search.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

After lunch to-day, the Commission proceeded to hear arguments. The Special Prosecutor in a lengthy speech started by saying that the fact of the riot was admitted by both sides, and the question was whether it had been due to resistance to a house search by the police, or to forced impressment for a shikar party. The first theory was wholly dependent on the theory of a burglary. If there had been no burglary there could not have been any resistance to a house search.

He then proceed to prove the inherent improbability of there having been a burglary. Shahna, the complainant was a creature of Ata Mahomed's and had once seduced a woman. His wife goes to his brother's house leaving her only ornaments in a basket. Two *paolis* who have nothing bad in their antecedents break into his house containing other inmates on a night when a strong party of police headed by the Deputy Superintendent is staying close by. Of course when the police want to manufacture a case they must comply with the necessary formalities such as entries in the diary, etc. But even here the police diaries show some insertions which appear to have been be added afterwards.

After detailing them and the methods folowed, coupled with the attempt of the police to screen the matter from the higher authorities as provided by the rules, the prosecutor pointed out the overwhelming character of the evidence as to the riot being due to forced impressment. He then dwelt over the evidence given by Mr. Sethi, barrister, and said that Mr. Alexander, barrister, who had been unwilling to appear, had been instructed by his client to implicate the Deputy Superintendent, but had not done so. Choudhri Ramkishen, who later on had financed the case of the *paolis*, came at a very late stage and did not brief Mr. Alexander, who had been engaged by the *paolis*.

The prosecutor closed by referring to Akbar's petition to the Inspector-General of Police, presented at Lahore on the day following the riot, in which the cause of riot was stated to be forced impressment.

Shaikh Niaz Ali, pleader for the sub-inspector, then addressed the Commission. He stated there was nothing inherently improbable in the burglary taking place in the close presence of the police. The entries in the police diary, though made in different inks might have been made at the same time and were not necessarily additions. The sub-inspector was too busy over the riot case to investigate the burglary. The house search and resistance to it, were ordinary matters and there was nothing serious in the riot to report to the higher authorities.

He finished by saying that the strictures of the prosecution against the sub-inspector were not justified by facts.

ROYAL WEDDING.

FEAST OF SHEEN AND COLOUR.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT IN QUEEN'S WEATHER.

17 ROYALTIES ATTEND.

SUFFRAGETTE SEIZES KING'S CARRIAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife to-day was an imposing spectacle. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal at St. James's. The congregation was brilliant and included Royal personages, Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet and the representatives of all classes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The King gave the bride away. The Prince of Wales supported Prince Arthur. The Princess Mary was a bridesmaid.

The weather was fine and vast crowds lined the streets. The Chapel was decorated with white heather, roses, lilies and chrysanthemums. There were seventeen chairs for Royal personages, who included the King and Queen of Norway and the Crown Princess of Sweden, round the altar. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra wore dresses ablaze with diamonds and entered arm in arm. The King escorted the bride who wore a dress of white charmeuse, thickly embroidered with pearls, with sparkling diamonds upon the train. There were five bridesmaids headed by the Princess Mary, in shell pink carrying bouquets of shell pink carnations. Everyone was in uniform, the ladies being in evening dress with glittering tiaras and necklets. Indian and Dominion representatives were in prominent places.

After the service, the procession headed by the bride and bride-groom went to St. James's Palace where the register was signed. Afterwards the couple drove to the residence of the Princess Royal in Portman Square escorted by the Scots Greys, amid great cheering. The honeymoon will be spent in Paris, Biarritz and Madrid.

An incident occurred when the King and Queen drove to the Chapel. A suffragette laid hold of the carriage and shouted, "Give votes to women."

RUSSIA AND NEW MONGOLIA.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY OVER AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 15.

The negotiations between Russia and China on the subject of Mongolia are progressing rapidly and an agreement is expected shortly, in which China will recognise the autonomy of Mongolia and the Russo-Mongol Convention arranged at Urga, while Russia will recognise Chinese suzerainty in Mongolia. The new Mongolia will probably be composed of five northernmost administrative divisions.

PANAMA TOLLS.

PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN SHIPS TO BE RETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

President Wilson announces that after consideration of the matter he is in favour of leaving the five per cent. preference in favour of imports in American bottoms untouched.

MISSSING BULLOCK COST.

BALES OF CASHMERE DISAPPEAR.

A report was made to the Police on the 14th instant by Amrutlal Chhagan, a mehta employed by Waman Shridhar Apte, a commission agent of Mulji Jetha Market, to the effect that he had despatched a message to his mucadum Rama Tatia, ordering to the latter to take delivery of six bales of cashmere cloth from the New Islam Mill.

A bullock cart No. 9335 was loaded with the bales and the driver was instructed to convey the same to the godown at Hamman Street. The cart has since disappeared. The bales are valued at Rs. 1,500.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 11th October, stood at 1 542 against 2,126 cases. Provincial figures are:—Madras, 52; Bihar, 24; United Provinces, 125; Punjab, 51; Burma, 12; Mysore, 83; Hyderabad, 54; and Rajputana, 5.

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

FIRE AGAIN BLAZING.

WORST DEATH-ROLL FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The fire in the mine has been extinguished. Rescue parties have renewed their desperate efforts but the huge falls further bar the way. The present position is that 26 are dead while 394 are missing.

LATER.

Forty bodies have now been recovered. The rescuers this afternoon have seen heaps of bodies. The fire is again blazing. All hope has been abandoned.

Mr. McKenna has gone to the mine.

A THOUSAND SUFFERERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is estimated that a thousand people will be left who were dependent on the victims of the colliery disaster.

The loss to the colliery company is nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

Thirty-eight bodies have been found during the last twenty-four hours, and 49 have been placed in the mortuary.

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has opened a relief fund.

ROYAL SYMPATHY AND AID.

By the command of the King and the wish of Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride the public will be permitted to view the wedding presents at a charge of one shilling a head, the proceeds being devoted to the Cardiff relief fund.

Prince Arthur has telegraphed to the widows and children of the miners:—"At the moment of our great happiness our thoughts turn to you. We feel most deeply with you in your sorrow and distress."

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The death-roll in the Cardiff mine disaster is now placed at 417, the worst disaster in Britain for seventy years. Twenty bodies have already been recovered.

THE CLOSED BANKS.

AUDIT OF PEOPLE'S BANK ACCOUNTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

It is announced that Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants of Bombay, have been appointed by the Investigating Committee of the Peoples Bank to audit its accounts.

MAHOMEDAN SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Mahomedan shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank, who form a large number, are proposing to hold a meeting of their own to formulate their views with precision an authority regarding the bank's affairs and the proposed reconstruction

BOMBAY BANKING CO. LD.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

It has been already announced that a meeting of the depositors of the Bombay Banking Company has been convened for Monday, the 27th October, to be followed by a meeting of the shareholders on the 28th instant, when the question of resuming the Bank's suspended business would be considered. In the meantime, a meeting of some gentlemen interested in the Bank, which was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, has passed a resolution convening a meeting of depositors and current account holders for Sunday the 19th October at 5 p.m., (S. T.) in the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Hall, for the purpose of appointing, with the Director's consent a committee to examine the Bank's accounts and present their report to the two meetings fixed to take place on 27th and 28th October.

The organisers of the meeting, are: Messrs. G. K. Gadgil, P. V. Kane, J. R. Gharpure.

KARACHI SUSPENSIONS.

SHROFFS TO ASSIST THE MERCHANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

A special emergent meeting of shroffs and merchants was held to-day in Karachi, under the auspices of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, to devise measures to meet the panic in the money market and to obtain the provision of facilities for merchants to enable them to meet their bills. It was unanimously resolved that the merchants be assisted by the shroffs, to the extent of half the amount needed to meet their bills, up to a period of two months.

Lieut. L. Fraustadt, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Eastern Railway, is on return from leave, transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE CESAREWITCH.

WON BY FIZ YAMA.

THRILLING FINISH OF EXCITING RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch.

Fiz Yama	1
Grave Greek	2
Lavaine	3

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third. Twenty-four started.

The betting was as follows:—50 to 1 against Fiz Yama, 100 to 8 Grave Greek, 100 to 6 Lavaine.

Wagstaff was favourite at 7 to 1 against and ran fourth.

Saxby rode Rivoli, Wing rode Auctioneering and McKenna Karakabad. Bridge of Sighs did not start.

THE RACE.

From the bushes the face was between Wagstaff, Fiz Yama, Dalmatian, Rivoli, Lavaine, Charlton, King Midas and Fantasio led by Grave Greek. At the distance Fiz Yama drew away from the bunch and resisting a desperate challenge by Grave Greek, won an exciting race.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION FOR DELIMITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Mr. A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G., of the Consular Service has been appointed Commissioner with the British party placed on special duty in connection with the delimitation of the Turco-Persian frontier. Capt. A. T. Wilson, C.M.G., of the Indian Political Department will serve as Deputy Commissioner.

A survey party consisting of Lt.-Col. C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., assisted by Major H. Mc Cowie, R.E., with Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahim, of the Provincial Service and three members of the Subordinate Service, will accompany the Commission.

Lieut. F. C. C. Yeats-Brown 17th Cavalry, will command the escort, which will consist of 30th Indian Cavalry.

An officer of the Indian Medical Service will probably be attached to the Commission.

The Commission will assemble at Mohammerah in December and commence work early in January.

MILL OPERATIVE'S FATAL BURNS

BURSTING OF CYLINDER OF DYEING MACHINE.

An inquest was conducted at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of one Tukaram Genu, a Hindu aged about thirty.

The deceased who was employed as a mill-hand in the Century Mills at Worli, met his death on the 1st instant by the bursting of a cylinder of the dyeing machine in the warehouse, where he was working at the time. He was badly scalded all over his body and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired.

The cylinder was inspected by Mr. F. Gearson, an official of the mill, when it was found that it had burst by water pressure. It was the duty of the workmen to see the water fully out before restarting the machine after the interval for tiffin. It appeared to Mr. Gearson that this had not been done, as a result of which the cylinder burst.

The medical evidence showed that death was caused by blood-poisoning. The verdict of the jury was that death was due to blood-poisoning following the injuries received by the scalds.

LASCARS' DISOBEDIENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Hupers of the s. s. Wachtfels charged Abasali and five other lascars with disobedience.

Mr. Vicaji appeared for the complainant whilst the accused were defended by Mr. Chaya. The complainant stated that the accused, who were employed as lascars, had signed articles at Calcutta on March 1st which extended for twelve months' service. They were ordered by the Chief Officer of the ship to do some work on the 10th instand, which they flatly refused to perform. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the forfeiture of two days' wages each.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

Lascars' Narrow Escape.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday night prow No. 5,376 owned by Mr. Rowji Arjun, was anchored in the stream alongside the s. s. Orissa loding a consignment of cotton bales. The sling snapped while four bales were swinging in the air which caused them to drop in the prow breaking the planks. The lascars who narrowly escaped death plunged into the sea and were hauled up on board the Orissa.

Reports show no change in the agricultural situation, and the recent monsoon activity has not touched the affected areas. The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of five lakhs of rupees for *Takavi* advances in the Central Provinces.

VICEROY IN KAPURTHALA.

HEARTY WELCOME AT JAGITJIT PALACE.

MAHARAJA'S SKILL AT TENNIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KAPURTHALA, Oct. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived at Kapurthala yesterday and were met on the platform by H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Tikka Sahib of Kapuurthala, Col. Popham Young, Commander of Jullunder, General Carnegie, Commanding the Jullunder Brigade, and all the principal officials of the Kaputhala State.

Having inspected the guard, which consisted of the Kapurthala Imperial Service troops, His Excellency drove to the Jagatjit palace. The route was lined by Imperial Service troops and most tastefully decorated in blue and white, the colours of the Kapurthala State. The escort was formed by a squadron of the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanis) under Lt.-Col. Ricketts, and the bodyguard of the Kapurthala State. On arrival at the Palace, His Excellency was received by a second guard of honour consisting of the State Imperial Service troops.

H. H. the Maharaja visited His Excellency the Viceroy in the Jagatjit Palace and His Excellency paid a return visit to H. H. the Maharaja at the big Durbar Hall.

After luncheon His Excellency accompained by Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts visited Villa Buena Vista, the residence of the Tikka Saheb of Kapurthala.

During the afternoon His Excellency witnessed the lawn tennis in progress at the palace, H. H. the Maharaja displaying considerable skill in some well-contested sets.

At dinner H. H. the Maharaja entertained upwards of twenty guests and afterwards His Excellency witnessed a cinematograph performance at the club.

MARKET PLACE OPENED.

KAPURTHALA, Oct. 16.

At 8-30 to-day His Excellency the Viceroy reviewed the Imperial Service troops of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala. The troops consisted of H. H. the Maharajah's Bodyguard, a regiment of infantry, a transport corps, and a camel corps. The troops marched past, displaying great smartness both in turn-out and drill.

After breakfast His Excellency the Viceroy opened the new grain market. His Excellency was received by the municipal officials, who presented an address. After a short speech in reply His Excellency declared the market open by unlocking the gates with a golden key. His Excellency then walked round the market, the interior of which was lined by school boys, who cheered vociferously as His Excellency passed.

His Excellency's speech was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I am very glad indeed that you should have given me an opportunity of identifying myself with your local interests, and I readily accept the part you have allotted to me in this ceremony. This *mandi* seems to have been very happily designed, and I have no doubt that it will fulfil a very useful function in your city. I now declare it open and have great pleasure in naming it the "Hardinge Gunj."

INSPECTION OF TREASURES.

His Excellency then drove to the Treasury, where he inspected the State jewels, armoury, plate, collections of valuable Persian and Arabic manuscripts, state howdahs, and many historical curiosities. In the afternoon His Excellency, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja, went for a trip by motor launch on the Begu river. The scenery was delightful and in many cases strongly reminiscent of the Thames. Returning from the river His Excellency paused to see the illuminations, which imparted a most brilliant effect to the buildings and roads. H. H. the Maharaja's infantry gave a display of torch drill and swinging clubs.

At 8-15 the State dinner took place, forty guests being present. After dinner His Excellency, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaj and the chief officials of the State, motored to the station and left by special train for Bikaner.

LADY HARDINGE.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Lady Hardinge left Simla to-day to rejoin the Viceroy *en route* to Bikaner. Capt. Benson, A.D.C., is in attendance.

EXAMINATION FOR HIGH COURT VAKILS.

The next annual examination of candidates for the office of Vakil of the High Court will be held at a place in Bombay to be notified hereafter, on Monday the 16th February, 1914, and the two following days at 11 o'clock (Standard Time) previous.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ALLEGED FILTHY PLOT OF G. I. P. LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MAIDAN.

IMPROVEMENT OF FOOTPATHS.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WAYS AND MEANS.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The meeting considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the alleged filthy condition of the vacant plot of ground adjoining the railway line in the rear of houses on Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road. The Commissioner stated "the land in question is in charge of the G. I. P. Railway Company and is attended to by their men. It appears that the people residing in the houses abutting on the vacant land are in the habit of throwing refuse and kutchra on to the land. Leaflets warning the people to refrain from the objectionable practice have been distributed, and the District Engineer of the Railway Company has been written to in the matter. Arrangements have also been made to post a ramosi to detect offenders with a view to their being prosecuted. On inspection of the place, on 15th August, 1913, by the Deputy Health Officer, B. Ward, it was found to be clean."

Dr. Meisheri moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to report about the condition of the plot six months hence. In support of his proposition, he said that he visited the spot with Dr. Turner on the 1st instant and then found that the place was not clean.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, in seconding, the proposition, asked the Commissioner if he could not compel the Railway Company to keep the place clean.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that these defiant companies should be brought to book.

Dr. Dadachanji agreed with these remarks, but he saw no good in asking for a report six months hence. He therefore moved that that past be deleted from the proposition.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was carried.

USE OF THE MAIDAN.

The Corporation next considered the following notice of motion standing in the name of Dr. D. B. Master:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with great concern the rumoured intention of Government to construct a temporary building for the use of the Small Causes Court on the Maidan. They, therefore, request the President to represent respectfully to Government the extreme undesirability of appropriating any site on it for the purpose, because in their opinion the Maidan, as it is, is already too small for recreation purposes of the general public and the hygienic needs of the City."

Dr. Master said that in view of the Press note issued by Government, he desired to have the proposition adjourned till the next monthly meeting. He said they were thankful to Government for their resolution.

The permission was granted and the matter was adjourned.

CONDITION OF FOOT-PATHS.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in accordance with previous notice of motion moved that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the generally unsatisfactory condition of foot-paths in the City, and he be requested to take steps for putting in order such of them as are in need of repairs.

Mr. Mody, in support of his proposition, observed that the foot-paths were not in a proper condition. He thought they should not be allowed to be encroached upon by the public. He particularly referred to the Hughes Road footpath where bricks were dumped together.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the proposition and said the Commissioner would see his way in sloping slown several foot-paths. He referred to the one at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp's premises.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the principle of the proposal but suggested that a report should be asked from the Commissioner regarding the expenditure.

Mr. J. B. Petit further supported the proposal.

Dr. Dadachanji agreed with Sir Bhalchandra and moved an amendment to the effect.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir seconded the amendment and drew the attention of the newly made foot-paths at Warden Road, and near Cuffe's Parade. He thought the Corporation would be willing to incur the extra expenditure.

Dr. Jehangir opposed the amendment as he did not see any necessity for an estimate as the Commissioner had power to make proper road repairs.

Dr. Sukhia supported the amendment, observing that it was the standing order of the Corporation that all expenditure matters should come through the standing Committee. He, however, welcomed the principle underlying Mr. Mody's proposition. He further raised a point of order regarding the proposition.

The President ruled that the proposition was not out of order as Mr. Mody had not asked the Commissioner to exceed the amount provided in the Budget for road repairs.

Dr. Master supported the original proposition.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai said that the proposition was very vague. He thought Mr. Mody ought to have specified the foot-paths.

Mr J. A. Wadya said he preferred the proposition as the vagueness of the proposition was the beauty of it. It committed them to nothing.

Mr. Wacha said this was an old question. His experience was that under any circumstances, people would not walk on the foot-paths. Sir Frank Souter, strong as he was, had tried his best to educate the people, but he too had failed and had publicly acknowledged it in the Corporation. He thought they had not yet found any material in effectively improving the foot-paths. He therefore, asked the matter to be left to the Commissioner, with instructions that those foot-paths which were most popular should be at once attended to. The Standing Committee, he observed, would be discussing the Budget shortly and then they might have the grant doubled.

Mr. F. H. Simkin remarked that in some cases foot-paths were used for packing and unpacking cases and that nuisance, he thought, could be remedied very easily by inflicting heavy fines on the obstructionists.

Mr. Mody, in reply, said he wanted the Commissioner to do minor and ordinary repairs and he, therefore, did not see any necessity in asking for a report.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then carried.

BROKEN UP TRAM TRACKS.

The following proposition, standing in the name of Dr. J. J. Cursetji, was then carried:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the broken up condition of some of the tram tracks in various parts of the City, and he be requested to report the cause or causes of it, and, in view of the fact that the tracks have become of late a source of obstruction and even danger to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, he be further requested to ask the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to have them repaired, as soon as possible, and to keep them in proper repairs in future."

CONDITION OF ROADS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, next moved asking the Commissioner to furnish half-yearly statements regarding the public and private roads, streets and lanes mettalled and repaired during the period in a certain form specified in the motion.

Mr. Wacha said he brought this forward after the last debate on the condition of the roads as he had found too often that ill-informed if not ignorant strictures are made regarding the condition of their roads. To spare those remarks, he had brought this proposition.

Mr. P. S. Navalkar seconded, the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner fully appreciated Mr. Wacha's motive but said this work would add heavy work to the establishment, which was very undesirable. He observed that the information would not serve a practical purpose and most of the information was given in their administration reports.

Dr. Master and Dr. Jehangir supported the proposition, while Mr. J. A. Wadya opposed it on the ground that voluminous figures were given in the administration reports.

Mr. Wacha, in reply, assured the Corporation that he was very slow in adding the burden on the establishment. He had been going through every page of the administration report and observed that as they gave the figures of expenditure, every information would be contained in the books and he therefore thought that no additional burden would be entailed on the staff. He desired to prevent ill-founded remarks in the press regarding the roads, while they had been doing better and better in that direction.

The proposition was carried.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

At this stage, the President announced that he had received a letter from the Secretary to Government on an important subject and he, therefore, proposed to adjourn to a meeting to enable the Secretary to circulate it as urgent business. Both the letters were addressed to him and had been received by him that morning. He, however, wished to read the letter as well as another letter from the Secretary of the Committee referred to in the Government letter, which was as follows:—

"I am directed to forward herewith copy of Government resolution No. 7,440 of to-day's date sanctioning the appointment of a committee to review the present situation in regard to the development of the Town and Island of Bombay and to consider what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines.

It will be seen from paragraph 3 of the resolution that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is one of the public bodies which is to be represented on the Committee. I am, therefore, to express a hope that the Corporation will co-operate with Government in the matter and to request that you will be so good as to intimate at a very early date the representative whom they may select to serve on the Committee."

The President next read the following letter from Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., as Secretary of the above-stated Committee:—

"I have the honour to state that I am desired by the President of the Committee appointed by Government in their resolution No. 7440 of to-day's date, of which a copy has been communicated to you by letter, to ask that you will be so good as to communicate as early as may be convenient the name of the representative who may be appointed by the Corporation as contemplated in paragraph 3 of the Government resolution.

I am to say that it is hoped that the Committee will be able to meet on or about Friday, November, 7th and to enquire whether in addition to appointing a representative on the Committee the Corporation would desire to depute any members to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation."

After the letters had been read, the meeting was adjourned until Monday next.

TOWN-PLANNING POLICY.

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

A Resolution by the Government of Bombay, dated 16th October, 1913, on the subject of the development of the town and island of Bombay, runs as follows:—

In December 1907 Lord Sydenham's Government, recognising the absence of any comprehensive and well-considered scheme for the development of Bombay and the serious difficulties to which this deficiency was giving rise, instituted an enquiry, by means of a letter of reference addressed to the several public bodies, railway companies, and commercial associations concerned, into certain important questions relating to this matter. The principal points raised in the reference thus made were the reservation of special areas in the Island of Bombay for the accommodation, in the manner best suited to their respective requirements, of different classes of the community, the provision of the main arterial channels of communication necessary for the service of such areas, and the adaptation of existing railway communications so as to harmonize with these schemes of expansion and development. After a consideration of the opinions which the enquiry had elicited, that Government proceeded in due course to formulate a policy designed to govern the development of the Island and the organization of its communications for the next twenty years. The lines of this policy were laid down in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated the 14th June 1909.

More than four years have elapsed since the general scheme defined by the above orders was planned, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council the time has now come for taking stock of the progress made in its execution, for reviewing the present situation in regard to the development of the City, and for considering what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines. It is not intended that there should be any radical revision of, or sudden deviation from, the lines of 1909, which were settled after the most careful deliberation and with due prevision, so far as was possible, of future requirements, and which must be recognized as being in accordance with sound and well-considered principles; but the necessity is felt of ascertaining whether the changes and developments which have occurred within the last four years call for any modification of the conclusions then formed as to the relative urgency of the several projects or as to the method of their interworking. It seems desirable to consider also whether the operations and prospective needs of the railway companies, of the Port Trust, and of newly developing interests and industries have not, or are not likely to, set up novel conditions to which these projects must be adapted, or to meet which fresh projects require to be designed. Finally it appears essential that means should be devised whereby all future operations connected with the development of the City shall be subjected to periodical and systematic review both with reference to the above-named considerations and in order to secure their due co-ordination.

The Governor in Council considers that the objects which he has in view will best be secured by reference to a committee which shall be authorized to take the evidence of witnesses competent represent the diverse interests which are concerned in the development of Bombay. He proposes accordingly to appoint a committee constituted as follows:—

A representative of the Bombay Corporation.

A representative of the Bombay City Improvement Trust.

A representative of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Consulting Architect to Government.

The Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, who will officate as Secretary to the Committee.

The above commttee, when finally appointed, will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and will have power to co-out the Executive Engineer, Presidency, when his services are required by them.

The following are the several points which will be referred to the committee for consideration and report:—

The progress already made in the execution of the scheme formulated in the orders of 1909.

The modifications, if any, which have actually occurred in that scheme as so far carried out.

Whether any and, if so, what further modifications are advisable in view of the changes and developments which have taken place within the last four years;

What measures should now be taken for systematic further development, the particular measures recommended being set forth under specific heads, and more especially with reference to the following:—

The provision of sites for Government institutions.

Similar provision for public institutions in which Government are interested, such as the appendages to the University and its colleges and several much needed institutions which are in contemplation;

The provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society.

The allotment or reservation of sufficient space to allow for the expansion of existing industries, such as the mill industry, and for the coming into being of possible new industries, in order that these, when developed, may not grow up at random in areas which it may be necessary or desirable to reserve for other purposes in future;

The reservation of open spaces for purposes of recreation and health.

The provision of suitable means of communication both by road and by rail with any areas which may be provided as above.

Any other measures which it may be desirable to indicate, not necessarily for immediate adoption, but as being calculated ultimately to be called for in pursuance of a consistent policy of development.

In addition to the above points the Governor in Council desires that the committee should express definite opinions on the following specific questions:—

In order to provide for the indefinite growing needs of the City in the matter of expansion is it possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions, such as the University buildings and the colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court, the removal of which to another part of the Island would afford considerable room for expansion besides solving the difficult problem of their own need for extension?

If the committee consider that such an expedient is inadmissible, then is it in their opinion necessary, in order to provide for the absolutely needful extension of these institutions, to reiterate the view that recourse must be had to reclamation?

If such is the opinion of the committee, then would they recommend reclamation by a single scheme of considerable size to be carried out in sections, or by a scheme of one small section at first to be followed by additions as required?

Finally, the committee should advise as to the best means of securing co-ordination and expedition in the carrying out of the measures which, after considering the recommendations presented in their report, Government may reserve on adopting.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the committee to call for information from Government officers, and to take the statements of such individuals and public bodies and associations or their representatives as they may consider competent, and as may be willing, to give evidence which would be of service to the committee in the conduct of their enquiry.

HADJIS' DISABILITIES.

MR. GHAZNAVI STARTING ON TOUR OF ENQUIRY.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, member of the Imperial Legislative Council for East Bengal, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. He will sail on Saturday for an extensive tour in Arabia, Syria and Palestine.

Interviewed by the Associated Press of India, Mr. Ghaznavi said: "*Hadj* is a religious obligation which is enjoined on every Mussalman who is able to perform it. My first object, therefore is to perform the *Hadj*.

"The question of a compulsory return ticket monopoly, throwing open the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, and other kindred matters, have been for some time exercising the minds of the Indian Mussalman public. Uncertainty in steamer fares, want of proper accommodation and arrangements for food on board the steamers, insanitary conditions in the port town of Jedda, the unnecessary hardships of the quarantine, the dealings of the so-called *M'oallim*, want of facilities for the non-Arabic speaking Mussalmans, housing arrangement and *musaffirkanas* at Mecca, and lack of medical aid, are some of the questions that have been troubling the Hadj-going public. My second object, therefore, is to enquire into the above matters.

"The majority of those that go to Mecca desire to visit Medina, and Jerusalem (or Bait-ul-Maquaddas), which is also considered a holy city by the Mussalmans. If my humble exertions can, in however a small degree, help towards the solution of all or any of these problems, and mitigate in the least the difficulties that confront the pilgrim, I shall consider myself amply rewarded and the object of my mission fulfilled. More I cannot say at present. My trust is in God, in whose hands lies all success.

"I should like to add one word with regard to the Cawnpore Mosque affair. It is with feelings of gratitude and satisfaction that I just read in this morning's papers of the happy settlement of the whole affair, and it is with a light heart that I am now leaving India. I consider Lord Hardinge as one of the most sympathetic of Viceroys and one of the greatest statesmen that have ever ruled India. I recommend my co-religionists to have the fullest confidence in the Government of India and in British justice."

THEFT OF A CASH BOX.

Hotel Servant Sent to Jail.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shiraze charged Abdul Gani Tudroos with the theft of a cash box containing notes and cash of the value of Rs. 150, the property of his master Shaik Mahmed the manager of the Ellis Hotel at Crawford Market, and Kesarilal Kesarinath with abetment. The accused were seen on the maidan late night endeavouring to break open the cash box when they were arrested by a sepoy.

It appears that the first accused, who was formerly employed as a servant at the Ellis Hotel should have, prior to his leaving, handed the key of the hotel over to another, as ordered to do, instead of which he entered the establishment at night and stole the cash box.

The magistrate sentenced the first accused to fine weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the second to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

MAHIM HOOLIGANS.

DESPERATE THIEVES ASSAULT POLICE.

Whilst two Police Sergeants of Mahim Division were on patrol duty at Elphinstone Road on Tuesday night they were met by six ruffianly looking natives all armed with sticks. On being challenged by the Police the natives rushed at them and having assaulted them made good their escape. In their hurry, however, they forgot a bundle which, on being opened by the Police was found to contain clothing valued at about Rs. 11 which was identified later on by Abdul Rohman a Mahim resident as belonging to him and as stolen from his house.

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

REMEDY FOR DISCONTENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Further commenting on the Cawnpore settlement, the "Bengali" says: "Lord Hardinge considers it his first and foremost duty to restore the feelings of the people and thus strike at the most malignant type of discontent. The loss of prestige, if any, has been a distinct gain to law and order whose interest is not assured by the Press Law and the Conspiracy Law, but by such policy and action in the direction of conciliation. Lord Hardinge is working for rehabilitating British rule in peoples' affection, and those who breathe doubt and distrust against his policy, know not what they are doing.

"HABLUL MATIN'S DEMANDS."

The "Hablul Matin" a Moslem Calcutta daily, observes:—The sudden dramatic appearance of the Viceroy in Cawnpore and his actions with reference to the Cawnpore affair have not come too soon. The Viceroy's action is calculated to remove a feeling of soreness. But for a complete conciliation and allaying of Moslem feeling it is essential (in addition to the rebuilding of the mosque and the release of the accused) that (1) compensation be given to the widows and orphans of the victims of the Cawnpore incident (2) a thorough and sifting enquiry be held into the conduct of August 3rd and (3) a withdrawal of the order of forfeiture of the securities of the Moslem newspapers for articles demanding the redress of Moslem grievances in connection with the Cawnpore mosque.

SUCCESS OF MOSLEM COMBINATION.

MR. HAQUE'S FORENSIC AND POLITICAL TRIUMPH.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The "Pioneer," in a leading article on the Cawnpore case, says:—

The Mahomedan community throughout these provinces, were determined to utilise the incident for the trial of their strength in their recent attitude of combination against Government. They have joined issue; they have maintained a united front and they have prevailed. The figure which emerges triumphantly from the episode, forensically as wll as politically, is that of Mr. Mazral Haque. The compromise by which the *dalan* is to be re-erected on the arcade to overhang the footway is certainly ingenious, almost to the point of seeming frivolous, though this is perhaps only in keeping with the unsubstantial meticulous character of the whole question at dispute.

MADRAS PRESS APPROVAL.

"MAGNANIMOUS PARDON OF ILL-ADVISED MISDOINGS."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Commenting on the Viceroy's action regarding the Cawnpore mosque and the riot, the "Madras Times" says:—The Mahomedans in India, after this magnanimous pardon of the ill-advised misdoings of the Cawnpore crowd, will not only be convinced of the clemency of the Government but of their policy of strict neutrality in religious matters. Lord Hardinge possesses the strength of the proverbial giant, but he declined to exercise that strength in a tyrannical manner and preferred to pardon the guilty and to give the blessing of peace to the Mahomedan community. Lord Hardinge's policy in this matter should appeal to every generous mind."

LORD HARDINGE HAS DONE THE RIGHT THING.

The "Hindu" observes:—We are glad Lord Hardinge has done the right thing in as far as was possible rehabilitating the portion of the mosque which had been demolished, and in directing the prosecution of those who were concerned in the riot to be withdrawn. An act like this, far from striking a blow at British prestige as foolishly imagined in some quarters, will strengthen the hold of Government upon the confidence of the people. We are sure that mercy will not be mistaken for weakness by the better class of Mahomedans who know full well that nothing would have been easier for Government than to have persisted in its course. By the policy now resolved upon the Government have shown the greatest consideration for Mahomedan feeling, which we have no doubt will be widely appreciated.

MADRAS MOSLEMS' THANKS.

MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

In connection with the Viceregal pronounciation regarding the Machli Bazar mosque, Cawnpore, and the clemency shown to the prisoners concerned in the riot, the following message has been sent to the Viceroy. by the Mahomedans in Madras:—We respectfully beg you to convey our sincere gratitude and dutiful thanks, together with the expression of our profound loyalty, to His Excellency the Viceroy for the restoration of the demolished portion of the Cawnpore mosque and the release of the prisoners and fervently pray for his Excellency's long life and prosperity.

The Viceroy's action has given much satisfaction to the Madras Mahomedans, and it is understood there will be a mass meeting in the Walajah Mosque to-morrow to adopt resolutions expressing the thanks of the community to the Government of India.

PUNJAB MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

OINTMENT TO LACERATED FEELINGS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The *Observer*, the leading organ of Punjab Mahomedan opinion, writes on the Cawnpore settlement:—

The news of the settlement will be hailed with irrepressible delight throughout Moslem India, and Lord Hardinge's magnanimous statesmanship will evoke universal gratitude. His Excellency has not only carried peace to the Cawnpore Mussalmans, but applied ointment to the lacerated feelings of the Mahomedans throughout India."

BOMBAY ANJUMAN'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the satisfactory solution of the Cawnpore Mosque question, by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, President of the Anjuman-Islam Ahle-Sunnut-ul Jamat of Bombay:—

"Bombay Moslems offer their heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Your Excellency, for your personal intervention in bringing about a solution of the Cawnpore Mosque question, satisfying the general Moslem feeling in India, and at the same time enhancing the presige of the just and magnanimous nature of British Rule, under which loyal Indian Moslems enjoy liberty conscience and religious toleration, and fervently pray for the glory and prosperity of His Majesty the King-Emperor."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ENGINEER.

The death is announced of Rao Saheb Hurdeolal Mugatlal Munshi, retired Assistant Engineer, who passed away at the advanced age of 70 at his residence at Dumas, near Surat. Government had conferred on him the *sanad* of Rao Saheb in recognition of his services, in several parts of the Bombay Presidency. The late Rao Saheb was an able and conscientious worker, and full of enthusiasm for a good cause. Unostentatious in his habits, he spent large sums in charity. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter, and a brother to mourn his loss.

"DRUGGED" WHISKY.

STORY OF A MAN'S ADVENTURE IN A TRAIN.

"Doped" whisky was mentioned at the London Sessions, September 24th, when Alfred Hilliard, aged "fifty-six" was indicated for stealing £10 from Mr. Frank Holbrow, of Tufnell Park.

Mr. Fishbourne, who prosecuted, said that in March last Mr. Holbrow was travelling from Paddington to Cheltenham, when Hilliar and two other men invited him to join them in a game of cards. He declined to do so, but accepted an offer of a "mouthful" of whisky. It was evidently "doped," said counsel, and it weakened his will, making him dazed for half an hour. He was then persuaded to let on the cards.

Mr. Holbrow stated that he had two sips of the whisky, which had evidently been drugged.

"How did you remember this man?" asked counsel.

"He was the means of my losing £10," replied Mr. Holbrow, "and left a lasting impression on my mind."

After a previous conviction for a similar offence had been proved, Mr. Wallace sentenced Hilliard to nine months' imprisonment.

OLD 81ST REGIMENT'S COLOURS.

CEREMONY IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

An impressive ceremonial was witnessed in Lincoln Cathedral on September 24, when the colours of the old Lincolnshire Regiment were deposited with the Dean and Chapter for safe custody in the cathedral. The colours which have been in the custody of the corporation, were those of the 81st Lincolnshire Regiment which was raised in 1792. They became the 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in 1887.

The proceedings began at the Guildhall, when the Mayor (Alderman Wallis) handed the colours to Colonel Jackson, the oldest surviving officer present, and they were conveyed to the cathedral by a guard of honour and a long procession of soldiers. At the cathedral the procession was met by the Dean and Chancellor Crowfoot, and a service was held in the choir, the Dean receiving the colours from Colonel Jackson. After a short address from the buglers in the organ chamber sounded the Last Post.

OUTRAGE IN SWISS EXPRESS.

The Paris-Geneva express was the scene of an extraordinary and mysterious outrage on the night of September 22.

A middle-aged Englishman, who was travelling first-class, suddenly attacked an elderly Englishwomen, who was with her husband in a sleeping car, and attempted to strangle her. The communication cord was pulled by a passenger, and the express came to a standstill.

Aided by several travellers, the guard, after a fierce struggle, bound the Englishman, and when the express arrived at Amberieu handed him over to the police.

It was half an hour before the English lady recovered consciousness, but on arriving here she felt well enough to continue her journey to Montreux.

The relations of the Englishman have been telegraphed for, and are expected at Amberieu to take charge of him.

It expected that the appointment of a successor to Sir O'Moore Creagh will be made during the course of this month. Several names, including that of Genl. Sir Ian Hamilton, are mentioned, but it is understood that no selection has yet been made.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

At an ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on Wednesday afternoon in the registered offices of the Company in their premises in Home Street, Fort, Mr. W. H. Ogston, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, presided. The Company holds a fleet of 44 steamers and steam launches, besides 137 ligthers and country craft, and 41 jolly-boats and tonies.

The following is the directors' report made up to June 30, 1913:—

Gentleman,—Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913. The net profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 5,20,676-15-8, to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 4,130-9-1 brought forward from last year, making a total of Rs. 5,24,807-9-9. From this has to be deducted the sum of Rs. 1,33,875 paid as "ad interim" dividend for the first six months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares and 6 per cent. per annum on preference shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,90,932-8-9. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 1,89,725-10-9 for depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, boats, buildings, plant, etc., and there remains a balance of Rs. 2,01,206-14-0, which your directors recommend disposing for as follows:—A final dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per reference share (less income tax) for the second six months, Rs. 43,875; a final dividend of Rs. 7-8-0, per ordinary share (free of income tax) for the second half year, making a total of 5 per cent. for the year, Rs. 1,25,000; provident fund account, Rs. 7,916-0-6; preliminary expenses, Rs. 9,000; balance to be caried forward, Rs. 5,415-13-6; total Rs. 2,01,206-14-0. During the past season owing to the opposition company having commenced to run a second steamer against your Company's vessels, it was decided to still further reduce fares on the Konkan coast. This reduction, which was decided on, after mature deliberation, has of course affected this Compay's profits for the year under review. A considerable increase in the cost of coal has also materially contributed towards the reduced profits. The earnings on the cargo lines have been on the whole well maintained. Great difficulty has however been experienced during the busy season with regard to the regular despatch of the steamers owing to the inadequate accommodation at the Bombay docks. As this is entirely a question of the trade of the port having outstripped its facilities, the only hope for amelioration of the present condition lies in the opening of the new Alexandra Dock. It is hoped that the position may be somewhat alleviated during the coming season, if, as your directors understand will be the case, a portion of the now dock is to be ready for the berthing of steamers and for dealing with their cargo. Your directors decided to close the port of Broach as a port of call for your Company's vessels in connection with the Bhavnagar line as, owing to the powers exercised by the railway company, it appeared improbable that further development of traffic was likely to take place. Your directors contracted during the year for another cargo steamer of 1,650 tons deadweight capacity. The vessel has been named the Irrawadi, and should arrive here in a few weeks. Your steamer Bahadur was re-boilered, and thoroughly overhauled and repaired prior to the busy season, with most satisfactory results. The usual services were maintained throughout the year. Your directors regret to record the death of their former colleague, Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum. Mr. Mohumad Yusuf accepted the invitation of the directors to a seat on the Board and you are now asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas accepted the invitation of the Board to fill an existing vacancy, and you are asked to confirm his appointment. Mr H. P. Hebblethwaite accepted the invitation of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Henry Procter's resignation, and you are also asked to confirm his appointment. Sir Henry Procter, Kt., having returned from leave in November, 1912, resumed the office of chairman, vice Mr. T. W. Birkett resigned. Sir Henry Procter, Kt., having proceeded to England in May 1913, Mr. W. H. Ogston, *ex-officio* director under Article 90 of the Articles of Association, was elected chairman. Mr. T. W. Birkett, *ex-officio* director under Article 90 of the Articles of Association, on proceeding to England in February, resigned his office, and Mr. W. H. Ogston became *ex officio* director. Under Article 96 of the Articles of Association, two of your directors, Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—In proposing the adoption of the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913 which having been circulated to you all, I would ask you to take as read, I will take the opportunity of saying a few words in connexion with several matters arising out of the same. In the first place, you will have noticed that the general earnings are less than for the previous year by over Rs. 90,000. No doubt, you have been prepared for this in view of the remarks of my predecessor at the last general meeting when he emphasized the necessity for drastic measures to meet the opposition on the Konkan Coast. even at the cost of reduced profits, in order to keep the trade in our hands. Well, gentlemen, these measures have been persevered in, and the Company has had to make the necessary sacrifice but I am glad to say that in other directions our earnings have, on the whole more than held their ground and have helped to reduced the sacrifice made on the Konkan Coast. I may here say that we have been able, during the past year, to revise our rates on goods tranc with the Kathiawar States, which will make them commensurate with the enhanced costs of working. Turning to the heading "wages, stores, coal, workshop repairs and docking charges," you will have observed an increase of about Rs. 52,000. When I tell you that the increase in our local bill alone amounts to Rs. 1,14,000 over last year's I think you will be satisfied that our costs in other directions have been kept well in hand. I am afraid, though I should not perhaps prophesy, that the days of very cheap fuel are past and that we are not likely to see again the very low prices which ruled a few years ago and which enabled us to make a contract on such favourable terms for a period of years terminated at the end of 1912. I am informed on good authority that the working costs of Bengal coal at pit's mouth are about Re. 1 per ton higher than they were not so many years ago, and this seems to be corrobrated by prices at pit's mouth which are now demanded by the Bengal collieries. This increased cost in the price of coal would, therefore, seem likely to be maintained although the delivered price in Bombay may be affected by a rupee or so per ton on account of fluctuations of freight. Should my prophecy prove incorrect I shall be only too pleased, as the fuel bill is one or of our most expensive items and cheap fuel means cheap rates and fares, and vice versa. The closing of the port of Broach which is mentioned in your directors' report is one which also calls for a few words from me. When it was first decided that Broach should be made a port of call for the Bhavnagar line steamers, high hopes were entertained of a large trade being developed, and it was anticipated that after a season or two it would be possible to dissociate the port from the Bhavnagar line and inaugurate a special service. The results to begin with were encouraging but unfortunately for us the Railway Company was able to adopt methods which effectively blocked expansion of our trade, and it became quite clear that any further development for the present, so far as your Company was concerned, had been put an end to. There had been, as you know, some complaints that the call at Broach was detrimental to the Bhavnagar service, and although I think this was somewhat exaggerated still possibly some inconvenience may have been felt, and is it had only been looked upon as a temporary measures that the Bhavnagar line vessels should touch at Broach, it was thought best under the circumstances that they should now cease to do do so.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

A subject on which I would like to say a few words and which has been referred to in the report is that of the accommodation at the docks. Your must be aware that during the busy season there were frequent and bitter complaints about the irregularity of the sailings of our steamers form Princes' Dock, that is to say, of those steamers which carry cargo as well as pasengers, for I would ask you to note particularly that our steamers which sail from Mody Bunder and which run on the Konkan coast and carry passengers only, kept their timings with regularity. I admit that the irregularity which was complained of did exist and it was a matter of gravest anxiety to your directors and agents. I can assure you that it is a matter of grave concern to us when passengers are kept waiting at the docks docks and have to come and go away again because steamers are not able to sail to their scheduled times. We as agents get blamed, which is, no doubt, quite natural under the circumstances and have a good many hard things said about us which are hardly deserved. However, to come to the point, it has been impossible to preserve regularity in sailings on all occasions for the simple reason that at times we could not get accommodation for our vessels to discharge their inward cargoes and load their outward cargoes in time to fulfill their sailing programmes. You will, I am sure understand that it is quite impossible to despatch any vessel outward before she has been cleard of her inward cargo; nor, in the interests of the Company, can a cargo vessel be despatched without cargo at all. As your directors' report states, the question is one of the trade of the Port having outstripped the facilities, and until we new Alexandra Dock is opened we cannot expect relief from the present situation. It is not only the coasting cargo steamers which have suffered; many large ocean-going cargo and passenger steamers have also during the busiest months been unable to secure berths on their arrival and have had to wait in some cases as much as a week before being able to enter the docks. The Port Trust officials have done their best with the limited accommodation at their disposal and have held the balance between the various shipping interests as fairly as they could and I cannot impute any blame to them for the want of proper accommodation for our Company's vessels. I trust the position may be somewhat improved next busy season when a few berths in the new dock will be in commission, but I fear it will not be until the following year that the full benefit of the whole of its accommodation will be felt. I can assure you that we shall continue to do the best we can in the interests of passengers to maintain our programme as closely as circumstances will allow.

AN ACCIDENT.

It is with great regret I have to refer to an accident which happened last season, owing to a sudden squall, to one of the Company's boats employd at Jaffrabad for transporting passengers and which resulted in the loss of four lives. No blame could be imputed to anyone for the occurrence. As regards insurance of your fleet, this has been effected on practically the same terms as the previous year, which may, I think, be considered satisfactory in view of the tendency of premia of Marine Insurance to advance. There were no claims made on underwriters during the year. In dealing with the profits for the past year, we have only set aside Rs. 1,89,000 against depreciation, part of which we have appropriated to write off the amount outstanding against the steamer Italie. This is of course less than would have been allowed for in a normal year and it may be asked whether we should not have made allowance for full depreciation, and reduced the dividend. The answer depends, I think, on what the prospects of the Company are. If these are good, then I believe that the present course is justifiable. In my opinion, our prospects are bright and we are in possession of a well-established trade capable of gradual expansion; and further, our relations with the various businesses brings us in contact, are on a most satisfactory basis. I should not, however, advocate reducing the depreciation over a succession of many years, as we must remember that any reduction has to be made up for sooner or later, and if the competition is not brought to a termination within a reasonable time by the measures which we have now adopted it may be found advisable to make depreciation our first care. For the present, we have tried to hold the balance fairly and not to reduce the dividend beyond what we think prudent until in view of the measures taken to meet the competition. For the coming season the prospects are good though I must remind you that our coal bill will be higher than last year during half of which we were on a cheap contract. Generally speaking, I am inclined to take a hopeful view of the future, and the ultimate good of the Company, though it may entail for the present some reduction in dividends. In conclusion. I would say that I am quite satisfied with the zeal with which the work of the Company is carried out by our general manager and his assistants and staff, and I can assure you that the interests of the Company are carefully watched by him.

The report was adopted and other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommedations contained in it. Messrs. Chandabhai and Jasubhai were re-appointed auditors of the Company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000.

DEATH OF A PARSI PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Rustomji P. Bharoocha.

(From a Correspondent.)

The death occurred on Tuesday in this city of Dr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, physician and superintendent of the Panday Sanitorium, Colaba, an institution founded by the well-known Pai philanthropist, Mr. Merwanji Framji Panday in 1865.

Dr. Rustomji had also very extensive private practice among residents of Colaba. By his European patients he was greatly loved and esteemed for his geneial and winning manners, as a physician he acquired a great reputation. Like many well to do Parsis of the day, he rose from a very humble condition in life. His father was in the service of the late Messrs. Merwanji and Dorabji Framji Panday, who so to say adopted the child in the family. For his education and advancement in life Dr. Rustomji was immensely indebted to the two Pandays, and the care and solicitude of those worthy merchants stood him in good stead throughout. Mr. Merwanji Panday thought it a sort of duty devolving on him to lift Dr. Rustomji up in his profession after his graduation by nominating him to the post of physician and superintendent of the Institution. Dr. Rustomji was connected with the Panday family almost from his infancy. His simple, modest and unassuming qualities went a great may to enhance his popularity.

Hindus will naturally read with great interest, that born and bred a thorough going Zoroastrian and nurtured in the Etthical and moral precepts of Zoroaster, Dr. Rustomji was a close student of Vedantic philosophy and of the Hindu religion. He devoted his leisure hours to these studies and was a great admirer of the teachings and writings of Swami Viveananda and other equally gifted exponents of the Hindu Religion and Philosophy.

CATHOLIC FEAST AT DABUL.

The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, celebrates the feast of its Patroness on Sunday, the 19th instant, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 (S.T.). The feast will be preceded by novenas which commenced on the 10th instant, at 6-30 a.m. After the religious services a general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the old Church of Dabul, and after the meeting the poor of the Society will be served with a dinner in its asylum at Cavel. The Fancy Bazar will as usual be held near the Church in aid of the poor of the Society.

INDIA AND SILVER.

In the following extract from this week's bullion circular of Messrs. Pixley and Abell it will be seen that very definite reference is made to the purchases of silver for the Indian Government. The circular says:—

The market showed great strength and advanced rapidly until the 22nd inst., when 28 11-16d. was quoted for "spot" and 28 5-8d. for "forward" silver. When it became known on the 23rd that a considerable amount had been secured for the Indian Government, silver was offered freely, mostly by the China banks, and the market fell to 28 9-16d. for "sport" and 28 3-8d. for "forward." Yesterday the 24th, prices fell further to 28 7-16d. and 28 5-16d. respectively, but on 25th no silver offering from China, "forward" has recovered 1-16d., and the closing quotations are 28 7-16d. and 28 3-8d., the market being quietly steady at the close.

This week's P. and O. steamer takes a little over £1,000,000, practically all of which is presumably going to the Indian mints. We also hear of a shipment of over £200,000 from Shanghai to India, which may be intended for the same destination.

Stocks in London. after allowing for the shipment mentioned above, are now estimated at £3,300,000.

The demand for rupees in India is still keen, and this week's return reports further withdrawals of nearly 1¼ crores. The total holdings of rupees now amount to about 20¾ crores (exclusive of the silver bought and now being shipped) against nearly 19½ crores at the same time last year.

The Co-operative Conference began at Simla on the 16th instant, the Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan presiding. The Conference will be over by Saturday.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Private cablegrams from South Africa bring the news that the "passive resistance" campaign has again been revived on a very large scale and that hundreds of Indian men and women are courting arrest and that the number will increase from day to day. This step Mr. Gandi and his comrades have been obliged to take as the South African Union Government, contrary to the terms of the provisional settlement of 1911, have deliberately broken faith with the Indian community in many important respects. The racial bar—"the bar sinister of inferiority"—as Lord Morley aptly described it and against which Indians have been fighting for over ten years—still disfigures the latest Emigration Act so far as the Orange River Free State is concerned. For, according to sec. 7 of the New Act, Asiatics alone, not any other people but only Asiatics, have to make a declaration on entering the Free State, humiliating to them, unnecessary for the purposes which the Free Staters have in view and in fact "an entirely wanton imposition" as Lord Ampthill has indignantly termed it. The introduction of this clause in the Act is a flagrant breach of faith and even Lord Curzon admitted in the recent debate in the House of Lords that "it was a blot on the Bill."

Another gross instance is in regard to the question of the right of the South African born Indians to enter the Cape. This right which the Indians have been enjoying for years has now been taken away. It would affect prejudicially the interests of as many as 30 to 40 thousand South African born Indians. The Act in this respect stamps an inferior status on them.

A third instance still of the breach of faith on the part of the Union Government is in regard to the taking away of the indentured Indian's right of domicile in Natal. According to the definition of Domicile in clause 30 of the recent Act, an ex-indentured Indian in Natal who had paid the £3 tax and acquired rights of domicile under the existing laws might find himself any day a prohibited immigrant. Lord Sydenham in discussing this provision in the House of Lords pointed out that it was a serious hardship. Lord Curzon went further and said:—

"The case was really stronger than Lord Sydenham put it, because not only did it apply to the Indian, the man who, after serving five years under his indenture, then settled down in the country to some occupation, paying his £3 a year, but it applied to his wife and family, and it applied to all of them in a very invidious form. In operation it meant that if the man, in the interests of his business or for whatever reason it might be, wished to leave the country for the purpose of seeing his friends or relatives in India, or went to any other part of the South African Union, he thereby lost his right of domicile. And it meant, in the case of his wife and family, supposing his wife went home to see her relations in India or supposing he sent his children out to Bombay to be educated, that they lost their right of re-entering the country. The Indians felt not only that they were losing a right in Natal which they at present enjoyed, but they regarded it as an attempt to force them back into indentured labour, or, if they were not willing to go back into indentured labour, then to drive them out of the country.

The most reactionary provision of the recent Act is that which takes away the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and makes the aggrieved Indians more or less victims at the hands of Emigration Boards constituted by South African officials who are steeped in racial bias. Hitherto Indians have enjoyed the right of appeal to the Supreme Court "on facts as well as on law." That right has been reduced to an appeal on law only.

And all these reactionary provisions have found a place in the recent Act which is being enforced since August 1, despite the clear declaration made by Lord Crewe on behalf of His Majesty's Government, in a despatch dated October 7, 1910, "*that any solution that prejudices or weakens the position of Indians in Cape Colony and Natal would not be acceptable to His Majesty's Government.*"

Amongst other breaches of faith on the part of the Union Government I must not fail to mention the case of the Poll-Tax. According to the Emigration Law Amendment Act of 1895, and by subsequent Acts, every Indian immigrant imported into the Province at the termination of five years' indenture is called upon if he or she wishes to remain in the Colony to pay in addition to the annual £1 poll-tax imposed upon every male adult, an annual payment of £3; a similar sum is payable by both male and female offspring commencing from the age of 13 in girls and 16 years in the case of youths. It is apparent that an Indian immigrant, out of an average income of £12 to £15 per annum, which is the total sum he is capable of earning, has to pay £4 to the State for the privilege of earning that sum in that country under the protection of the Union Jack. and if he is the proud possessor of an immigrant consort he should pay for that privilege an additional sum of £3. And if he has any children, for each of them he must pay £3 a head. These Acts, apart from the severe hardship which is inflicted on them, have been the ruin of many a home, and it has blighted the future career of many girls and youths by driving them to destitution and immorality.

The imposition of this £3 tax has been a constant source of irritation and when the Hon. Mr. Gokhale went to South Africa to study the situation on the spot, he came to the conclusion that it was a cruel and unjust imposition. On his representing the matter very strongly "the Ministers definitely promised Mr. Gokhale that this £3 poll tax should be repealed, and the Ministers told the Governor-General that they had given him this promise." And yet attempts are being made by responsible South African officials to explain away this promise in a most unworthy manner. Let me add that the object of this cruel poll tax is nothing else but to utilise it as an instrument "for driving Indian labourers into re-indenture." As many as 20,000 Indians are liable to pay this tax: and yet, on an average, only 3,000 have been able to pay it. Of the untold misery and sufferings to which the remaining thousands are subject I cannot find words enough to decribe.

I wish also to refer to a cruel and ambiguous provision in the recent Emigration Act regarding the recognition of marriages celebrated in South Africa according to Hindu or Mahomedan rites. The recent decision of the Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg in the case of an Indian whose wife was declared to be a restricted immigrant, on the plea that the marriage was polygamous, because the plaintiff had married the woman under Mahomedan rites, in a country permitting polygamous marriage, is simply staggering.

Not content with all this, the authorities in South Africa are stringently and rigorously enforcing all legal and administrative provisions against Indians in all possible directions. It is impossible to condemn in sufficiently strong language the part which the Colonial Secretary and the Imperia. Government have played in regard to this matter. The recent Emigration Bill, which has been the subject of so much criticism, was introduced in the Union Parliament on the 14th April, was passed on the 13th June and received the assent of the Governor-General on the following day. It is astonishing that the Governor-General should have given his assent to this Bill the moment it was passed without an opportunity to the Imperial Government to scrutinise it. It is astounding still that the Colonial Secretary should have neglected to discharge an obvious duty which he owes to His Majesty and his Indian subjects. No wonder that Lords Ampthill Sydenham and Curzon have complained that His Majesty's Government have failed to recognise the seriousness of the situation and deal with it in a statesmanlike manner.

I have taken the liberty of encroaching upon your space with a view to putting before the public how real and just are the grievances of His Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa, and how, under the circumstances narrated above, they are justified in starting once more the campaign of passive resistance—the only peaceful and constitutional method of agitation left open to them. The Indians of South Africa are now determined to see that the objectionable provisions of the latest Act are removal from the Statute Book. They appeal to the Imperial and Indian Governments and also to the Indian and British public and to the Press to do their utmost to protect them from his un-British and autocratic legislation. They also make an earnest appeal to the Crown to exercise its Royal prerogative of vetoing this measure within twelve months of the date of promulgation. Until this is done, Mr. Gandhi and his brave band of followers, men and women of all classes and creeds, and of various stations in life, will be prepared to go to jail any number of times and undergo ordeals fearlessly and dauntlessly as they have done in the past. And while the passive resisters are in jail hundreds of business firms and individual traders and hawkers will find their trade paralysed, not to speak of the desolation and misery which will be brought on many a home in South Africa. The present campaign of passive resistance will be the fiercest ever witnessed. And the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who ahs just returned from England, advises, the Indian South African League to make a public appeal for funds in aid of our suffering countrymen in South Africa.

The Indian South African League sincerely hopes that the present appeal for funds will bring a response which will be befitting the heroic character of the struggle in which our countrymen are just now engaged.

I am glad to be able to state that the response to my personal appeal for funds has been encouraging. I wish in particular to refer to the generous donation of £ 100 (Rs. 1,500) which Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, one of the most public spirited citizens of Madras have been pleased to give. On behalf of the League I desire to thank him not only for the munificent donation but for the readiness with which he offered it.

The following is the first list of subscriptions.

	Rs.
Mr. C. P. Ramasami Aiyer, B.A., B.L....	1,500
Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayiangar, B.A., B.L. ...	150
Dewan Bahadur Govindaragava Iiyar ...	100
The Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar	100
The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma	100
Mr. T. Rengachariar, B.A., B.L.	100
Total ...	2,150

The Indian South African League sincerely hopes that political Associations and leading gentlemen in the muffusil will soon respond to this appeal.

It is requested that all subscriptions be sent direct to the Indian Bank, Ltd., to the credit of the Indian South African League.

Yours, etc.,
G. A. NATESAN,
Joint Secretary.

Madras, 13th October, 1913.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, Oct. 16.

Major H. S. Strong is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain A. S. Meek.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob, First Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, from 12th September.

Captain A. S. Meek, Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days from 14th October.

Mr. F. Trotter will act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. J. V. Cooke proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL. B., will act as Assistant Commissioner, and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. F. Modi, LL.B.

Mr. M. N. Mehta, Magistrate, First Class, Igatpuri, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under Indian Lunacy Act.

Mr. V. V. Pandit, Additional Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, was in charge of the duties of First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bijapur, in addition to his own, from 7th to 25th August.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Third Class in Ahmednagar to be Magistrates of the Second Class:—Mr. N. R. Ekbote, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Sangamner; and Mr. S. R. Suvarnpatki, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Kopargaon.

Mr. Bhagwandas Ranchhoddas having resigned his appointment on the Bench of Honorary Magistrate at Umreth Kaira District Mr. Someshwar Jivram Bhat is appointed Honorary Magistrate, Third Class in Kaira District.

In exercise of the authority vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narayan Waman Kharvandikar to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in West Khandesh District.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Koppikar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Pethe to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona from date of his return to duty up to 15th July 1915.

Mr. Gopal Subrao Dangi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st September.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant Director of Agriculture, is allowed extension by two months of furlough granted to him from 19th August last.

The Rev. J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months and ten days from 15th October.

The Rev. J. C. Matthew, Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

The Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days from 5th November with furlough for one year, six months and four days.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, Belgaum, will hold charge of office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Bangalore Krishnaraw, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave, until the arrival of Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

On return from leave, Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Executive Engineer, is posted, as a temporary measure, for employment under the Consulting Architect to Government.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, on 18th April last is extended by three months.

The furlough portion of the combined leave granted to Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, (16th October 1912) has been extended by the Secretary of State for India by five months.

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FOR THE
LADY OF TASTE.

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BOMBAY.

FROM BOMBAY TO KOWEIT.

A TRIP UP THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

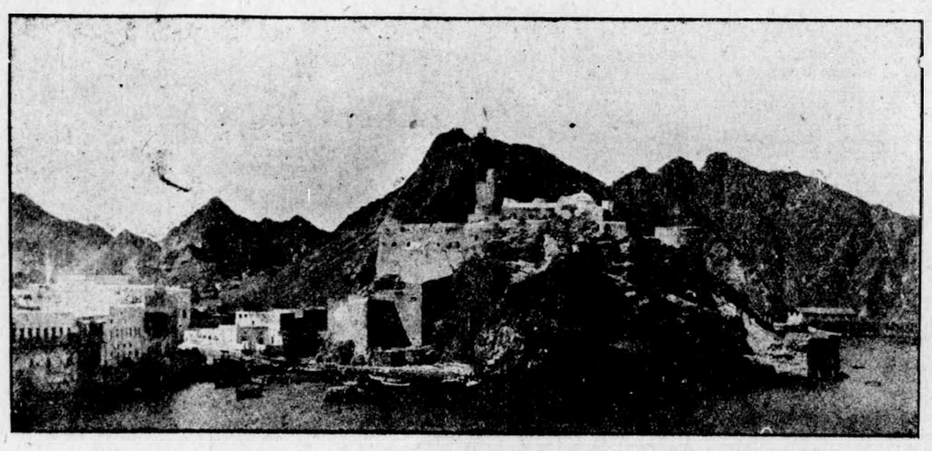
Now that the diplomatic eyes of Europe are so much cast in the direction of the Persian Gulf it may be of interest to hear about it from a purely tourist's point of view, and for people in Bombay who would like a sea trip it would be hard to find a more enjoyable and interesting one, if taken at the right season. For there are only a few months when the temperature is at all pleasant, then it is delightful. Life on board some of the small Naval craft sent up there to police the Gulf, must be anything but "a happy one" climatically, and Bombay at its hottest weather must be a pleasant change. The months for touring there are about from the middle of December to the middle of March. The British India Company run frequent services of large steamers to Busrah, and the better way is to go in one of the larger slow mail boats which touch at every possible place almost, and return by the fast mail which touches only at the larger ports, unless, of course, time is no object and you desire to visit the smaller places again, or to be at sea as long as you can. The round trip by the slow mail, giving five days at Busrah, takes about five weeks, but going one way, and coming the other take a little over three. For two things you must be prepared: for an overwhelming number of deck passengers of all sorts of nationalities and almost as many varieties of smells. They say that every colour mixed together makes one white; it is to be wished that every smell combined made but one, but it does not and with a little consideration and knowledge you can discover many more than you can keep count of, and it passes an idle moment to try to put names to the different odours, all strong, which make up the sum of those you meet with on this trip. One had a great deal too much of one's fellowmen at times, but they make up for it by being so extraordinarily interesting, living as they did their lives quite in public and not seemingly objecting in the least to curious eyes. The proposed railway, if carried out, according to several suggestions, should have its terminus at some place on the Persian or Mekran coast, where there is a natural port capable of being developed at comparatively little cost, and which will bring us within seven days' rail of London. When looking at the distance to be covered it seems rather fairy-taleish, yet there is very little doubt that sooner or later it will be done.

LEAVING BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Let us now make a start from Bombay Harbour, so spoilt by the pall of black smoke blotting out the erstwhile, visible picturesque environs and the background of hills which used to be such a striking feature. It does not take long to leave the black smoke behind, as well as the muddly-looking water and we are soon in a fine breeze as we turn up north after passing the Prongs Light at a safe distance; for some unknown reason the lighthouse is not set at the end of the long reef which runs out so dangerously by a good deal. The sea is a lovely dark blue all looks sparkling and bright and the view of the island from that side is quite the prettiest, and not often seen unless you go yachting. The coast all up north is not alluring to the eyes as it is brown, sandy and desolate looking, but at times the most unpromising things have a beauty of their own, and as the sun sinks, these arid hills and desert looking plains, take on fascinatingly beautiful shades of glorious reds and yellows and purple which either do not show, or are really not there in more wooded country. After all, it is often a question of seeing with the eyes and not with the understanding; Nature has always something beautiful, or interesting, or both, to show those who care to use their eyes. Now is the time to take stock of one's fellow passengers; there were only two others in the first saloon who were going as far as Karachi, and though all the different decks seemed fairly crowded one was told that it was nothing to what it would be, and indeed this proved more than true. Karachi was our next important stopping place but we stayed just long enough to exchange native passengers at several small places en route, where the water was so shallow that the steamer had to anchor far out, and cargo and people come off in large native craft, quite a crowd of them some times, all trying to get alongside first with much yelling, and gesticulation, and all forming a wonderful kaleidescope of movement and colour. Porebandar, one of the largest of these little stopping places seemed to be a little town of mosques and nothing else. Early in the morning of the third day we reached Karachi, once a little "sleepy hollow" of a place, but now full of energy and push, bidding fair to be a prosperous, go-a-head town in the near future. The entrance to the anchorage is very picturesque, the harbour being formed, as it is in Bombay by a spit of land running out parallel to the coast line, but on a very much smaller scale; very picturesque though, because there is quite a high cliff at the end, heavily fortified; just behind the Fort are the little church and the lighthouse. Quite a number of people came on board; *such* a business it was too, with everyone trying to be first, all laden with belongings innumerable of all shapes and sizes. These debarkations and embarkation were a never-failing source of interest and amusement with the extraordinary diversity of nationalities and personalities. We had additions to our part of the ship in the shape of a world-famous journalist and his friend, a V. C. to boot, both of whom were returning to England by land from Busrah, and they were extremely interested in the proposed railway; as was also another passenger, a Member of Council, who was also hieing him Gulfwards, on financial problems intent, of which the Railway was a very important one. There were literally hundreds of "deck passengers", Arabs, Mekranis, Jews, Persians, a very motley throng, who had to be accommodated, each caste separately; so they pervaded every bit of deck space, except the officers' deck which we saloon passengers had the run of. There was a curious odour of humanity, their weird belongings, and 'tween deck cargo, which was not very pleasant, but one did not need to be too particular, as there was much to interest and amuse one.

ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

As a rule we steamed all night, and anchored at some port about 8 each morning, leaving there some time in the day to enable us to be at the next port about the same time next morning. Pasni was our first point on the Mekran coast, nothing striking about it, as the Mekran and Persian coast is uniformly arid looking, though picturesque, because of the high land to be seen quite close up to the sea, besides mountainous vistas in land. The rich, blue water always made a picturesque setting to the dry, pinky-looking mountain ranges, all very friable seemingly, and sometimes weather-worn to curious shapes. Gwadur, our next port, had near it a high range with what looked like a huge castle and cathedral at the top. Between stopping places the time passed quickly in watching the lives of the deck passengers. With wonderful adaptability each little family or chummery had settled themselves comfortable down in their little patch of deck, built round with their boxes and bundles and so-called baggage. The Arabs lived well, had sheep and fowls killed and made savoury curries and stews, which the children frequently used as *toys*! In between whiles they sat smoking, handling round the clay jar and chatted and gesticulated. They looked for the most part, with their long narrow *kaftans*, and a kerchief on the head held with a sort of crown of camel hair, just as if they had stepped out of a Bible picture. Their light sallow skins, black curling beards and very aquiline features gave them a very high-bred and dignified appearance. But they are an arrogant, difficult set of people to do with. The Persians were quite different, with their high hats of brown or black felt, looking as though they had placed saucepans, from which the handles had been removed, on their heads, for the hats are brimless and rise to a globular shape, much wider than the part which sits on the head. They shave their fair-skinned faces and grow their hair in contradistinction to the Arabs, and from under the brimless hats always hang unkept love-locks. They drink more tea than the Arabs, and serve it in pretty little dicebox-shaped glasses on a saucer with lots of sugar and a teaspoon for the considerable stirring they seem to enjoy. In both cases most of the women are heavily veiled, with a black shawl underneath the uppermost shroud-like covering, black for the Arabs and dark blue for the Persian. One did pity them smothered up like that, and one wondered the babies were not afraid of their swathed-up mummy-like mothers. The weather being fairly cool and there being no lights nor lea corners on deck, we usually sat in the saloon after dinner, and as we played "patience" we used to hear the discussions between our shipmates regarding political and commercial matters in Persia, their talks about the proposed railway, and see them poring our maps, routes, etc.



The Fort from which the Sultan bombarded his palace. The palace is seen on the left of the picture.

A crowd to be photographed at Busra.

TOMB OF A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST.

Chahbar was our next stopping place; a semi-circular harbour of high land, with fairly deep water, and one arm, a low sandy spit. As we rowed to it, by the courtesy of the Anglo-Indian telegraph officials who had come off in their boat, we saw their own quite imposing building, and away in a slight dip to the left an agglomeration of black hut-like structures, which was Chahbar. As we walked to the Telegraph Buildings we noticed it was fortified with outworks and sandbags, and outside, a pretty stiff barbed wire entanglement. This was done some time ago when a raid of Afghans was expected. The place is guarded by a certain number of regulars and levies.

We spent a pleasant hour or two chatting with our hosts; and then en route to the ships inspected a well-kept grave just outside the telegraph lines. The white marble cross was inscribed in Russian, and was to the memory of one of a party of three Russian scientists who had died a few miles inland and was brought here for burial. Either Chahbar or the next place Gwadur will most likely be the first port of the proposed railway as the harbours are extensive and could be made practicable for commercial ports with compartively little expense or trouble, thus this little cluster of mud hovels may soon become a very thriving and important seaport.

PICTURESQUE MUSCAT.

We are off again by mid-day for Muscat, on the Arabian coast, and henceforth our route was practically a zig-zag from the Persian to the Arabian coasts. At 8 a.m. the next day we anchored in the extraordinary picturesque semi-circular Bay of Muscat almost stagily picturesque it was, with its very high, black rocks; really mostly detached island, but from where we were they looked a solid range, forming this half-moon anchorage; in the centre falling away and showing a background of mountains beyond mountains, fading from black to brown, thence to pink and away to an impalpable blue. On the white sandy foreground of this central dip was set the town, of white box-like buildings with innumerable windows, (often really the arches of the verandahs) dominated on either side by the most wonderful old Portuguese forts on the bluffs. Halfway up the lofty cliffs, and from the very top by Mastellow Towers—away to the right as you face the town—was another bluff (forming a tiny harbour,) on which was another fort. All this set in the deepest of clear, sapphire blue we shading to vivid green just near the cliffs where the water suddenly shallows, with the white sand on the foreshore of the town, inevitably made one think of a scene at a light opera, the "Merry Maid of Muscat" say, with pretty girls in Oriental costume, pirates ditto; British Naval officers and the usual complement of tourists and odd folk. Just inside of us day a British gunboat, so the Naval officers were there all ready. We tried photographing the place, but nothing but a clever coloured sketch could give the faintest idea of its picturesqueness, and this our gifted journalist shipmate proceeded to make after retiring from shore. All the places we stopped at had a British Consul or Political Agent, the headquarters of such being at Bushire with its Consul-General, Sir Percy Cox. So here we saw a usual the "Union Jack" flying from the principal building. Here, too, is an American Mission, as at many other places along the Arabian coast. To a casual visitor ashore there was nothing madly interesting in the narrow streets of the ordinary Oriental type, but the people were very interesting, all armed to the teeth with guns, bandoliers and exceedingly fine Bluebeard-like knives in highly gold thread mounted scabbards. One lofty cliff, forming one arm of the harbour, was covered with the names of every ship which had come to the place painted in white on the black rock. It formed a curious record of over 40 years, and it was exciting to discover the name of a craft in which one of us had had a most stirring experience may years ago as Chief Officer of a ship which took 24 days between Bombay and Aden during the S.-W. monsoon loaded down with Hajees. The engines broke down; officers went sick; water ran out and what not, and all hope of the ship being afloat was abandoned by the owners; neither would she have been afloat but for the Chief Officer! Just round the corner, so to speak, from Muscat, is another semicircular bay with Muttra in its centre, dominated also by a fort, but not nearly so picturesque as Muscat.

JASK AND BUNDER ABBAS.

Next came Jask on the Persian coast—a singularly interesting spot from the ship only noticeable for its "wireless" masts, which were those we had first in Bombay, and sent here when higher ones were put up there. It gave one an oddly weird feeling to hear that they had been in touch with the Medina and her escort all down the Red Sea.

Next came Bandar Abbas, much to the forefront at present in regard to the railway, and here our very generous and entertaining Member of Council shipmate left us. He and the journalist spent much time writing and typing! Sometimes that M. C. would start before light in the morning. From afar the place looked like a number of mud boxes with the front left out, but this was the effect of the verandahs with hardly any supports. It had the usual background of high land. The Consul and his wife came of with the B. I. Agent of Lingha, and we heard there was only one other European woman in the place. She, Mrs. Consul, seemed very bright and up-to-date in appearance, and we heard she spent the hot weather in Karachi.

DABAI AND LINGHA.

Dabai on the opposite coast we anchored afar from, and European passengers might not land there as the Sheik could not be responsible for their safety. But here, as at all these ports, there was much to interest in the putting out and taking in of passengers and cargo. Those were very fine, long rowing boats with as many as 18 oars, manipulated by well-fed-looking negroes showing miles of gleaming white teeth, and rowing to a weird sort of "chanty" with a constant deep bass note like the drone of the bagpipes. Their masters, grave, dignified-looking Arabs in brown or black *kaftans*, sat in the sterns, and gazed haughtily at us. At Jask we had taken on two Indian officials, one a chief of the Criminal Department and the other a Survey officer. The discussions regarding railway routes, etc., had been fervid enough before their coming, but after that conversation was fast and furious and more maps were brought out and possible routes considered. Incidentally, a great deal of much interest was recorded, which we, like the dogs, only picked up as crumbs from the rich man's table. Stories of their own experiences or those of friends which we longed to hear more of—many of them unknown histories of nameless, ant-like makers of the Empire.

Linga, was the most imposing looking place we had seen, containing some 20,000 people, with quite fine buildings all sand colour and of the usual design, rectangular, flat roofed, with a deep verandah. But there were also towers, a skeleton sort of towers, they looked, as the long slit-like openings in them were singularly large and numerous in proportion to their size. I afterwards found out that those were air or wind towers; that the slits had angled sides and so caught any wind that might be there and led it down to the centre of the building, which, in most cases, was well below the surface, and was where the family took refuge in the hot season. There was a graceful round minaret with much deep blue enamelling atop and a fretwork gallery just below, which was very picturesque. "On the outskirts of the town were huge, mud, beehive-looking structures with a doorway showing black in the distance. These were the wells which supplied the place with water.

BAHREIN PEARL FISHERIES.

From thence to Bahrein, an island lying off the Arabian coast, and the headquarters of the pearl fishery. Just a coral island with fearfully shallow water for miles before it was reached, and one felt it must be anxious work navigating craft in such waters, often shrouded in thick mist. After making an outer buoy, apparently placed in mid-ocean, an Arab pilot, taken on at Lingha, piloted us to the anchorage which is really far less difficult than finding the first buoy. The water was so clear we could see the bottom in the 18 ft. in which we anchored. Here, most of our Arab passengers left us with all sorts of weird cargo, from cases of plantains to zinc casks and cows. I could not help thinking of the language *someone* would use when *one* of the boats of cargo got ashore, for the crates of plaintains were put in first, and on top, dozens of big iron anchors, presumably for the pearl boats, so the state of the already very ripe plaintains can be imagined! All passengers and cargo are taken a certain distance up the very shoaly shore and then are transfered to man or donkey back. There is an American Mission Hospital here, but though we stayed here for over 24 hours, we did not feel inclined to attempt going ashore, as we were told the place was smelly and dirty in the extreme. Our journalist went ashore everywhere, to pick up all the information he could from the various Consuls, to use for the paper on whose staff he was. At 9 a.m. next day we anchored about four miles off Bushire. The foreshore on which Bushire and a sort of suburb is built, is quite flat, but there was a most refreshing greenness there and inland for some distance before reaching the first ranges of mountains. Some of those inland were snowclad. It seems quite a considerable place politically, as our own Consul-General has his headquarters here, as also that of Russia, besides consulates of many nations. A Russian passenger we took on here said there was quite a good number of Europeans, political and commercial, and that several of the Englishmen spoke Russian. Our passenger had imported a fine light which our skipper saw for the first time, and which will help in navigating these tricky waters. It was an automatic, acetyline gas, double light, made and imported from Odessa, and certainly showed up very well tho' we were so far away"

Bridge across the Canal at Busra.

In the centre square at Busra.

"DIRTY" KOWEIT.

Koweit was our next objective, and the last before reaching the mouth of the Euphrates. I went ashore here, but found it very ordinary, dirty and smelly. The Consul proved to be an old acquaintance who had been a keen yachtsman in Bombay, and was greatly interested in what we could tell him about that sport. He was a very good advertisement for the salubriousness of the Persian Gulf—looked blooming. We hurried off so as to make for the lightship at the mouth of the river and anchor there till daylight. As a matter of fact, it was barely that when we started up the river, one of the mouths of the Euphrates, the banks of which are uniformly flat with groves of date palms as far into the desert on each side as they can get water from the river, which is very muddy and winding. The Channel must be a curious one, as we were sometimes right over one side and then on the other. A little collection of mud huts with bigger house building was Fao, where we stopped a short while to land and take on mails; on the other side between this and Mahomerah we saw the works of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company going up—huge cylinders, and pipes and bungalows. They say the oil spouts up of itself and that the Company ought to pay. Mahomerah saw the ship emptied of its native passengers,—men, women and children crowding into the narrow, gondola-like boats, with spirals at stem and stern, called "balams"; the owners generally rowed into the shoal water near the shore and then poled along gondola fashion. All the way up there had been constant openings in either bank for narrow canals for irrigation purposes, and the "balams" being very shallow draft can be poled up these waterways. Here in another arm of the river lay the Persepolis, a grey craft, one of the Persian Naval ships—or maybe *the* one. She looked very weather-worn and "out at elbows."

THROUGH ENDLESS DATE PALM GROVES.

Thence to Busra, thro' the same scenery; endless date palm groves; the water mud coloured; mud-coloured banks, and finally a mud-coloured sky, for we left the dear sun behind us at Mahomerah. We stayed at Busra five days; picturesque in its ways because of the waterways and "balams" and diversified inhabitants—Arabs Jews, Nuns, Persians, Greeks, for a few of them. We walked from the landing place up through a palm grove on the bank of the irrigation canal into a so-called road. Ye gods and little fishes, road indeed! A two-horsed vehicle, something like a victoria, but perched higher from the ground, took us full-tilt along these tracks, full of lumps and hollows and often like a solidified ploughed field stamped into deeper hollows by camel traffic. Sometimes we seemed to be about to capsize; sometimes we went up and down like a dandled baby; sometimes we did both at once; but still the gees-gees went on at full tilt, and the springs remained intact and the wheels stayed on. We bumped along through narrow, tortuous and mazy streets, all looking like the outside of prisons, for only an entering door and one or two small barred windows gave on to the street. No doubt there was a courtyard inside round which the house was built and into which the rooms looked. Here for ventilating purposes, instead of the tower-like shafts of Lingha, there were huge white cowls, like boardship ventilators placed in pairs, facing opposite ways—there would be a dozen such pairs on a large building.

BUSRA MARKET.

We banged through the covered in market, with shops full of grain, meat, fruit, European lamps, enamelware and odds and ends of buttons, knives, scissors, toys, brushes, boot oplish, etc., big coffee shops with grave Arabs sitting round smoking, chatting, coffee sipping. The only local industry seemed to be the making of fairly pretty baskets, too milky to bring away as souvenirs. Once in a very narrow, ditch-like track we met a string of camels with a herd of big white donkeys in the rear. We respectfully drew as much to the side as possible, when the leading beast drew up, looked superciliously at us, grunted and came on, but so close I was afraid he might make a snap at us as he passed, which we have heard is the engaging way camels have sometimes. When we came into a sort of open market place, I took some photos, and in no time a solid phalanx of men, women and children drew up to be photographed. We said to our bearleader man, that we thought it was against the religion of Mahomet to have their portraits taken. He laughed and said, "Oh they don't think anything of that nonsense now"!! *Autre temps autre moeurs*, truly. All the buildings are box-like, with a door and a small grated window or two,—all mud-coloured, as the soft bricks only seem hardened mud; all without any pretence of architecture—but we heard that the "Ottoman Bank," for instance, was exquisitely furnished inside by Waring and Gillow! What must life be when thermometer goes up to 127, as it does in the hot season? No wonder they want ventilating leading to subterranean rooms! Some 50,000 tons of dates are exported each year from Busra, so no wonder there is nothing cultivated *but* datos.

HERDS OF GOATS AND KIDS.

At Busra we took on a number of passengers and quite a herd of goats and kids. The goats were much larger than ordinary with long, silky hair, horns and very long pendulous ears. We watched them being fed one morning, and somehow felt sure they were very *thirsty*, as we saw the way they just mumbled the very woody hay they were given. By and by one of the owners came with a small, enamel slop basin full of water, and all the eager noses were thrust forward, but just one or two were given a sip, not anything approaching their fill, poor things, and he refilled the basin once, so perhaps six or seven had their mouths only moistened; then, as though he were too fatigued to do more, he went and sat in his little coterie and smoked and chatted, leaving the poor animals baaing sadly. It made one's heart ache, for goodness knows if the other poor things ever had any water. There was an unlimited supply of water on the ship and there were buckets too, so why the easily fatigued gentleman could not have given his poor beasts their fill cannot be imagined. Many pairs of funny little kids were born on the journey, and as they got their sea-legs their gambols afforded me great amusement.

PASSENGERS HAULED UP BY THE CRANE.

At Koweit, on the return journey it blew hard, and there was such a sea they could not take in passengers in the ordinary way, through there were lotloads of them with many women and quantities of goats. These last they pushed anyhow into a wide-mouthed bag and hauled them up and tumbled them out anyhow on to the deck. The men passengers, except one "grave and reverend seigneur" of whom more anon, scrambled up the ship's side with the aid of a rope, but what about the women? Then

(Continued on page 11.)

FROM BOMBAY TO KOWEIT.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

a big, round, wide-mouthed basket was fetched and let down and the women were told to get in. They at first objected with much volubility and gesticulation, but, their owners insisting, in they went two at a time, and on top of them was thrown any odd belongings they had, such as kerosine tins or a kid or two. They were hauled up by the crane and on reaching the deck were helped out politely enough. At last there was only the old Arab gentleman mentioned above, and he loaded the basket with his drinking water in a *cooja*, his smoking apparatus, and various bundles and boxes and then got in himself. With scant ceremony he was whipped up over the side, dumped on deck, and the basket just tilted over, tumbling him out backwards with his *cooja* smashing and pouring its contents over him and all his gear rolling holus-bolus about him. Altogether he looked very much ruffled when he picked himself up. I gathered that it was considered he should have come aboard like the other men and not given the trouble of being hauled up in the basket like the women, and this was the way the lesson was given.

We stopped at all the same places on our return, with one other between Gwadur and Pasni, where, as at those two places, we took in quantities of sacks of sharks' fins labelled to Hong-Kong. Very smelly they were too. The Assistant Political Agent of Makeran joined us at Gwadur and told us that inland there are fine date groves, but the coast line looked arid in the extreme and one was not surprised that their only export was produce from the sea. He had much to tell of interest and was most willing to tell it, which is not always the corollary of the other. Four ports of call before we arrived at Bombay where the water in its fine harbour looked *dirtier* than ever, and its haze of smoke *thicker* than ever by contrast with the clear water and skies we had been revelling in. So ended a quite unusually interesting and instructive trip which we shall always like to remember and talk over.

THE PAISLEY SHAWL.

AN EXTINCT SCOTTISH INDUSTRY.

It would be an interesting but rather profitless task to endeavour to trace fashions to their origin says "The Times", and to discover in whose brain the various patterns in cloth or knitted fabrics first took shape. It would, indeed, be difficult enough even to trace the origin of many of the designs at present on the market. Those most intimately acquainted with the trade in textile fabrics will confess their ignorance.

There can be no dispute, however, as to the origin of the Paisley harness shawl. Conjecture must be content to find reasons for the change in fashion which killed a thriving industry and made the Paisley shawl extinct save in collections.

BEGINNINGS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The historian of the town has told the story of the rise and fall of the industry and of the men who made it. The shawl was evolved by a slow process of development. In the first place patterns were sewn on plain fabrics by the Paisley weavers, and not till a later date were figures woven into the cloth.

At the close of the 18th century the Paisley weavers reached their highest point of skill and applied their craftsmanship to the production of what afterwards became famous as the Paisley shawl, which may be defined as harness work in which there is an attempt to reproduce in the loom the effects wrought by the needle in the Indian chawl. The Indian shawl was of two varieties, a patchwork shawl and the true cashmere, the latter a combination of needle and loom work in which the weft threads instead of being in one continuous line from side to side of the loom were sewn in by the weaver in short lengths.

MAKING OF THE SHAWL.

Many kinds of shawl were produced in damask, crepe, canton, and chenille, but the introduction of what afterwards came to be known as real Paisley shawl may be assigned to the end of the second decade of the 19th century. FFor the production of this article it was necessary to use yarns which had been specially prepared. The warp consisted of fine silk, around which was spun a coating of the finest cashmere wool. For the weft wollen yarn of botany worsted was employed. The setting of the loom must have been a serious business; the Jacquard appliance had not at that time been invented and cards were not used. Instead, the shawl was woven face downwards and allthat the unfortunate weaver had to guide him was a confused mass of floating threads, calling for the closest attention of the work was to be properly done.

The dyeing was a source of trouble, owing to the custom of having at each end a particoloured finish. This led to a great development of the art of dyeing in Paisley, which became a recognized school of dyeing, attracting students from other centres of the textile trade.

DECLINE OF THE INDUSTRY.

The "shawl" thus made had a great vogue and was almost universally selected as a present not only for weddings but on many other occasions. Those who are fortunate enough to possess such shawls, or who have had the opportunity of inspecting the fine examples to be found in public collections, cannot fail to recognize the beauty of many of the patterns employed and the great skill in weaving shown by the old craftsman of Paisley. It is stated that by the year 1834 the annual value of the trade in Paisley shawls reached total of £1,000,000—and this was not the high-water mark of the trade.

In its final form these beautiful shawls were made reversible, having a pattern on both sides, and large numbers of such shawls were made in the second half of the 19th century. Queen Victoria was a great admirer of the work of the Paisley craftsman, and encouraged the industry over a considerable period of regular purchases, giving away a great many in the form of presents. Fashion, however, proved too strong even for the patronage of the Queen, and the trade languished to the point of extinction. Finally, the skilled craftsmen who have woven these beautiful fabrics had to seek elsewhere to find a market for their industry. They turned to cotton and it was their labour which laid the foundations of the cotton-thread industry with which Paisley is now associated.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A TRUE PLASTIC PICTURE

The Vienna correspondent of "The Times" wrote on Seept. 19:—

The exhibition of scientfic photography which is being held here in connexion with the Austro-German Medical Congress contains an exhibit which marks a great advance in the progress of photography. This is a series of photographs in which true plastic effect is obtained without the employment of a stereoscope or any other optical instrument. For the various objects depicted to stand out in their true relations to one another all that is required is that the picture should be looked at directly and not from one side or the other.

The method by which this result is obtained is, briefly, as follows:—A double negative is made in the ordinary way by the use of a stereoscopic camera with twin lenses. Instead of the reconstruction by means of the stereoscope of the plastic image from the pictures thus obtained the inventors, Herr Friedmann and Herr Reiffenstein, have devised another means of making each eye see only one, and that one its own particular, image. This consists of the application of the fact that when placed against a white background the image on a positive transparency is visible and that when seen against a black background it becomes invisible, while should the image be bleached the contrary is the case. From the negatives which have been obtained in the ordinary way with the stereoscopic camera are made, therefore from one, an ordinary transparent positive, and, from the other, a negative which is afterwards bleached. Let it be assumed that from the negative corresponding to the image seen with the right eye the ordinary positive is made and that the left eye's picture becomes the bleached negative. If these two transparencies were super-imposed one upon the other and laid upon a white background only the right-eye picture would be visible. On the other hand, if placed upon a black background only the left-eye picture would be seen. It is, however, necessary that both eyes should see their respective pictures simultaneously. For this a background is required which to the right eye appears white and to the left eye black. This is provided by a sheet of glass, the back surface of which is prepared in a special manner, while the front surface is ribbed convexly, whereby the rays of light falling upon this surface are broken in such a way as to make it appear black or white according as looked at from one side or the other. The problem is, therefore, solved. The two transparencies are placed one upon the other and then both upon this background. The right eye sees only its proper image and the left eye likewise. These combine automatically, as is the case when a stereoscope is used, and the result is a true plastic picture.

The inventors exhibit five or six specimens of such photographs to which they have given the name of "Stereographs." Three of these appeared to the writer to be almost faultless. One of them represented a lump of quartiz in which even the shimmer on the surface was produced; another a spray of orchids in a vase; and third the skeleton of a gorilla. In the other specimens the two images did not seem to combine easily. It must, however, be added that by other persons present these stereographs were considered the most satisfactory. The new process has attracted considerable attention in scientific circles, while the police authorities are also interested in it, in view of its possible utilizaton in criminal photography. The inventors are making arrangements for the manufacture in cheap and handy from of "backgrounds" which they hope before long to have brought to such a state of perfection that the process will be generally employed. With such "backgrounds" the inventors state that pictures can be looked at like any other photograph. In the case of the stereographs now being exhibited the effect of the black-and-white background is, however, obtained by a different method which necessitates their being viewed by transmitted light.

LIFE AS A WILD MAN.

BOSTON PAINTER ON HIS FOREST EXPERIENCES.

Joseph Knowles, of Boston, a painter of wild life, has just completed the third week of his experience of life as lived by primitive man.

For two months Mr. Knowles will live as a cave dweller in Maine Forest. He went into the wilds without weapons, implements, or food, and he is recording his experiences with no better writing material than charcoal and pieces of birch bark.

He has to trap his food, in the manner of the primitive man whose life he is reconstructing; his weapons are sticks and sharp stones, and flint sparks serve to light his fire.

In his account of his third week in the wilds he tells how, having trapped a bear in a pitfall, he set about skinning it with no better weapon than a sharp flint. How difficult he found the task he tells in his birch-bark record.

"Every trapper knows how hard it is to skin a bear, even with a sharp knife. Here I was equipped only with sharp-edged stones, trying to break the skin. At last, after a long and trying effort, I had a jagged slit down one hind leg."

"For three days" he writes later, "I have worked on the hide and carcass of the bear. I cut and stripped a quantity of the meat, which I tore in strips with the grain, and hung in my smoke hole. Some of it I roasted fresh. This I ate because I needed it, not because I liked the taste of it."

Loneliness troubles Mr. Knowles more than any fear of attack by wild animals; he says that at night he things he hears human voices, and sees the faces of his friends through the smoke of his fire.

He is, however, determined to complete his two months of life as a wild man, and those who know him well declare that nothing but an accident or injury will make him come back to civilisation before the date he has named.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

(DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.)

PEPPERPOT SOUP.
DUKE OF NAPLES FISH (Cold).
BREAST OF MUTTON A LA TARTARE.
OX-TONGUE A LA REFORME.
EGGS EN COQUILLES.
COLD STEWED FIGS WITH CAKE.

Soupmeat, As. 5. Fish, As. 8. Breast mutton, As. 6. Tongue, As. 5. Eggs, As. 7. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 2-11-0.

PEPPERPOT SOUP.

This can be made with the ordinary meat bones, but is improved by the addition of some poultry giblets. Lay some slices of lean bacon or odds and ends of ham in the pan, then two onions sliced, some green chilli and ginger, and fry slowly, then add the bones broken into small pieces and the meat cut up. Pour in the amount of water required, and let all come slowly to the boil, then let simmer, skimming the while, and adding any further vegetables to taste. After three hours strain the soup and set it aside to cool so as to skim it thoroughly; then add to it in the pan the meat of three or four raw crabs and cook for another half hour or so. Skim, strain, add the best part of the meat from the claws and a glass of sherry, or marsala and send to table with lime slices.

DUKE OF NAPLES FISH (Cold).

For this make some well flavoured mayonnaise sauce and add to it some stiff and meaty aspic made from the bones and trimmings of the fish with Marmite to give a good flavour. Keep half of it white and colour the rest green. Now set in the centre of a dish some pretty mixed salad, round that a border of clear aspic, on this the fillets of cold fish; mask each carefully with the green and white mayonnaise alternately and garnish with slices of cucumber and beetroot. Set on ice and just before serving, put a little savoury whipped cream on the salad.

BREAST OF MUTTON A LA TARTARE.

Melt in a pan one and half tablespoonfuls of fat and fry in it two tablespoonfuls each of onion carrot, turnip, celery etc; when brown add the breast of mutton adding just enough water to cover the meat. Cover well and let all cook gently in the oven or at the side of the fire for an hour. Remove the mutton and set it under a weight to get cold, then cut it into three neat pieces, egg and bread crumb them and fry a golden colour. Serve them on a heap of the vegetables and and pour over all just before serving a sauce of oil, vinegar, tobasco sauce and finely minced capers and pickled gherkins.

OX-TONGUE A LA REFORME.

Cook the tongue in some hot fat till it is browned, then add a glass of port wine, an onion stock with cloves, some recurrant jelly and a green chilli; seal down the lid and let it braise in a slow oven for two or three hours according to size. Serve it with the gravy turned into a good glaze sauce with arrowroot and further flavouring to taste, poured over it to give it a glazed appearance.

EGGS EN COQUILLES.

Take four small scallop shells, butter them, sprinkle with fine baked crumbs and finely chopped ham with a dash of grated onion. On this put a spoonful of good white sauce, then a raw egg, more sauce, ham, grated cheese and a few drops of oiled butter. Bake in the oven for ten minutes, serve with a garnish of fried parsley.

COLD STEWED FIGS AND CAKE.

Put two tablespoonfuls of apricot jam in a pan with a wineglassful of water, the same of sherry or rum, and boil till it becomes treacly; with this spread slices of stale plain cake and build them into a pyramid in a compote dish, pouring over and in between plenty of the syrup. Meanwhile stew enough dried figs in a little claret and water with lime juice and peel in a jar in the oven till quite soft. Set them in a circle overlapping each other round the pyramid of cake. This is a very nice and easy sweet.

NEW ZEALAND OILFIELDS.

THE PROFITS OF PROMOTERS.

Under the winding-up order made on July 29 last against the New Zealand Oilfields (Limited), of 14-16, Cockspur-street, W.C., the contributories of the company met yesterday before Mr. H. E. Burgess, Assistant Official Receiver, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

The Assistant Official Receiver reported that the company was registered in April, 1910, with a capital of £200,000 in shares of 2s. each, to take over certain concessions and search for petroleum in the North Island, New Zealand. The immediate promoters were the M.T.M. Syndicate and the G.M. Oilfields (Limited), both of which were promotions of Mr. George Macdonald. The M.T.M. Syndicate was registered in October, 1908, as a private company with a nominal capital of £100, of which £98 was issued to Mr. Macdonald; the G.M. Oilfields (Limited) was registered in June, 1909, with a capital of £28,000, and Mr. Macdonald was the first director.

The property to be acquired by the New Zealand Oilfields (Limited) consisted of a number of concessions for petroleum and other mineral products extending over an area of approximately 150,000 acres near Gisborne, New Zealand. The G.M. Oilfields (Limited), on March 24, 1910, agreed to sell the property to the M.T.M. Syndicate for £85,000, making a profit of £23,000. The M.T.M. Syndicate was to make a further profit of £25,000, as it agreed to sell the property to the company for £110,750, which was paid as to £12,416 in each and £98,334 in shares.

In response to a prospectus issued a few days later 717,660 shares were subscribed for by the public. The Official Receiver was not yet satisfied that the prospectus sufficiently disclosed the enormous profits to be made by the promoters. The company started with a working capital of about £52,000 after paying out the cash portion of the purchase price (£12,416), preliminary expenses (£4,000), and the underwriting commission of £5.250. The expenditure of the working capital included the following amounts:—Algerian Oil shares, £2,500; Mr. Macdonald, £7,500; preliminary expenses, £1,000; boring, £18 000; machinery, &c., £13,000; administration, £4,800; and directors' fees, £2,400. The liabilities to creditors were returned at £2,357, and the assets at about £37,000.

DEATH OF PAT FORD.

LIFE DEVOTED TO HATRED OF ENGLAND.

Pat Ford, the notorious Irish-American advocate of dynamite, who was known as "Mr. Redmond's paymaster," died on September 23, from pneumonia at his residence in Brookeyn.

He had been in bad health for some time, but until the last few days was in constant communication with the Home Rule politicians in Ireland and with his aides in this country planning another great money-raising compaign for Mr. Redmond.

Pat Ford was seventy-seven years old, and practically all his life—at any rate, since the American Civil War, in which he served in the Northern Army—has been devoted to plotting against England.

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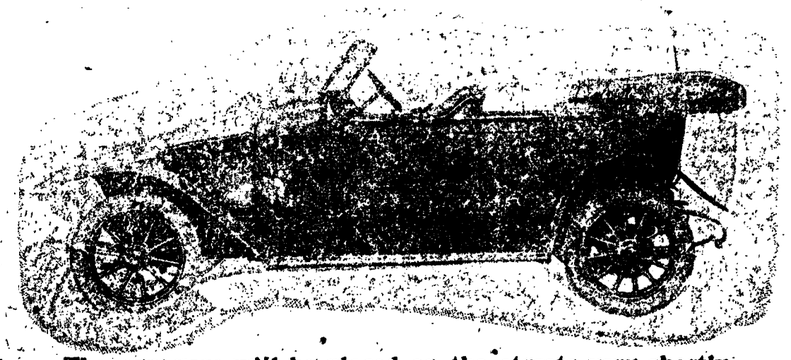

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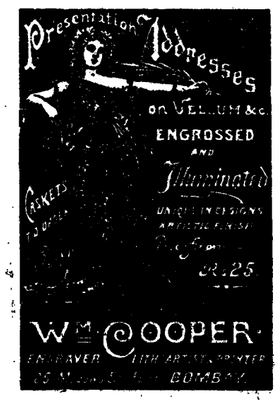

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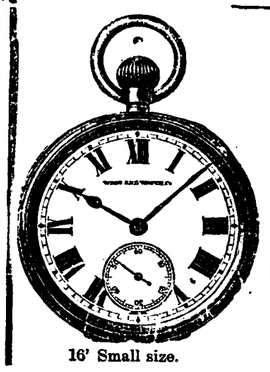

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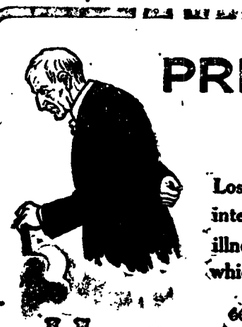

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